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5 feet " " " 3 5 0

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VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 801.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ALL RIGHT—GO ON.

We thought it prudent last week to prepare the minds of our readers for a defeat—we have now to congratulate them on a victory. The Magenta of the Abolition campaign has been fought and won. The Solferino yet remains to be decided. "Steady, boys, steady!" This is no time for shouting. Pocket your satisfaction, by all means—but reserve your full enjoyment of it for a future occasion. The good ship has worn round the headland, but she is not yet fully beyond reach of peril.

Fifteen majority! "A very small one," say our opponents, "and, moreover, a diminished one." Why should they not say it if it will yield them the smallest berry of comfort? Who would be ungenerous enough to deny them the taste of satisfaction they can, with much sucking, get out of the fact that the majority for the Abolitionists this year on the second reading of Sir John Trevelyan's Bill, falls short of that of last year on the same stage of the measure by fourteen votes? They went in to beat us—they came out beaten. All parsondom was cock-a-hoop on Wednesday morning, and crest-fallen at night. If they can season their disappointment with a relishing recollection or comparison, who would grudge them so slight a pleasure? Let them make the most of it—for even this may not last long.

Well! no doubt we have had hard work to get even this majority; but then they who planned the campaign, and they who worked the hardest and the most incessantly to secure the triumph, are, perhaps, the best satisfied with it. It is something for them to know, that from the first skirmish up to the late grand battle, the number of votes constituting their majority has never really been diminished, and has in eight years grown from 174 to 283. The "Ayes" for the Bill have, with scarcely an exception, been more numerous at each successive division up to that of last Wednesday—and on Wednesday they were eighteen more than on any previous occasion. This does not look like losing ground, at any rate. Our victories of former years have been ostensibly greater, but never so decisive. In Houses containing little more than half the members, we have recorded many more votes than our opponents, proving only that we were more in earnest and more active than they. But now, in a House numbering 551 members present—nearly as large a number as can be got to vote at one time on the most stirring party or national questions, we have maintained our superiority—proving that public opinion is with us. We now know that even in the present Parliament we can face and frustrate the whole strength of our opponents—can beat them when they are thoroughly in earnest as well as when they were comparatively indifferent. It is satisfactory to have ascertained that in a general engagement in which both sides bring up all their available forces, as well as in partial encounters where triumph usually rewards the more active and zealous, we are still masters of the field.

The parsondom of the Church of England has

put out its strength on this occasion. Bishops, dignitaries, rectors, vicars, and curates have brought their influence to bear on the issue. Borrowing the tactics of the Liberation Society, they have plied the members of the House of Commons with every kind of appeal likely to make an impression upon them. The Committee of the House of Lords got up for them a good "cry." The Committee of Laymen, the Church Institute, and not a few provincial Church Defence Associations, took it up in unison, and gave the word to "the company of preachers." All the machinery of State-Church clericalism was put in motion, and its pressure made to tell upon the House of Commons. The direction of affairs within the House was assumed by the Conservative leader—the marshalling of rank and file was undertaken, and most zealously performed, by the Conservative whip. Nothing was left undone which our antagonists had power to do. Even Fortune favoured them—for from ten to a dozen Irish Liberals, some of whom would certainly have voted with us, and none of whom were likely to have voted against us, felt themselves obliged by their home duties to be in Ireland on Wednesday. It seemed as though the time had come for the advocates of the rate to pluck victory out of our hands. For nearly the whole foregoing week they had expected to do so. It was the boast of their clubs. It was the confident anticipation of the clergy. It was assumed as most probable by the press. It was chuckled over day by day by men in white neckcloths on every one of the suburban railways. And yet in the face of all this preparation, all this moral pressure, all this confident anticipation, the Abolitionists recorded eighteen more votes in support of the Bill than ever they had done before, and fifteen more than their opponents were able to bring up after the most gigantic effort.

Shall we mention one other feature of Wednesday's victory which heightens our satisfaction with it? The question has emerged from a sectional to take a national position. It belongs no more to the Liberation Society, but to the Liberal party. It is debated by the first men of the House. It has forced itself into recognition as the commanding political question of the day. The fate of Governments and of Parliamentary parties has come to turn upon it. And it has evidently got beyond the possibility of compromise. It has wrung out from the House of Commons a *bond fide* decision on the simple alternative of Rate or No Rate. Every project between those two boundaries has been smashed. In less than ten years, the Bill which, when first submitted to Parliament, was treated as a joke, has now become the only practicable measure—so that the question must be thus settled, or not at all. Seeing all this, and believing in the substantiality of our gain, we are quite willing to receive with good humour the fun which our opponents poke at us, in their funeral way, on account of what they call our diminished majority. We have not lost but gained in the sum total of our votes. We have not lost but gained in the political position of our question. Having secured this, we rather enjoy than otherwise the chaffing of our beaten antagonists.

But now, let neither friends nor foes imagine that we are going to rest on our victory. Let no Member of Parliament suppose that, having voted with us on the second reading of the Bill, he has earned a right to absent himself on the third! We proffer heartiest thanks to the supporters of the measure on Wednesday last, all and each of them, but those thanks are provisional on every vote being repeated on the final stage of the Bill. A barren victory will not satisfy us—nay, what is of far greater consequence, it will not avail to re-establish the Parliamentary position of Liberalism. We see what can be done—we expect that it will be done. Any negligence, now that our advance has been made good, will be held doubly inexcusable. At any rate, the Church-rates Abolition Committee will strain every nerve to finish the

work in a style worthy of its commencement. They count, and not without reason, upon finding their friends throughout the country, as much in earnest, as prompt, as active, as united, as amenable to discipline as ever. There will be no laches this time—no taking the issue for granted—no relaxation from the incessant vigilance and toil by which alone we can keep the fate of the question in our own hands. The Solferino of the campaign will be prepared for with as much earnestness of resolution, as much minute attention to details, as much watchfulness over men and things, as were given to the winning of the Magenta. We shall want all the money we have asked for, and, no doubt, we shall have it. We may have to meet even increased opposition, and we believe we can and shall overcome it. Our final victory will be no rose-water affair—we know it—we do not object to it—we are already at work in the willing recognition of it. We have fought—we shall have to fight—and we mean fighting to the last. We have won—we can win—and we mean to win to the last. *All right, friends! go on!*

IN COMMITTEE.

This day is fixed for going into committee on the Church-rate Abolition Bill. It stands third on the orders of the day—the first being an unimportant bill, and the second, Mr. Hadfield's Qualifications for Offices Bill, which has already been discussed, and is not likely to occupy much time. There are three Conservative amendments on the Notice Book.

Mr. Newdegate proposes, in lieu of abolition, an addition to the county-rate, wherever Church-rates have existed during the last seven years—the rate being deducted from the rent by the tenant. Mr. Stuart proposes to consider how relief shall be given to those who object to pay, having regard to the safety of the churches in the rural parishes; while Mr. Cross suggests a scheme for that purpose. So far as appearances go there is no likelihood of any serious struggle at this stage; especially as the supporters of the bill are quite prepared for all contingencies.

It is probable that the Church and Tory opponents of the bill will pursue the same policy as last year—allow it to pass through committee and make a stand on the third reading. Indeed, Lord Robert Montagu, not overpleased apparently at having to fall in the rear last Wednesday, has already given notice that he will move the rejection of the bill at the final stage, and we doubt not the Opposition will attempt to make a muster equal to that of last Wednesday. Such is the advice of the *Record* and of the Committee of Laymen.

CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS.

The Report of the Petitions Committee of the House of Commons shows that up to Wednesday last, the 27th ult., inclusive, 4,200 petitions, with 188,655 signatures, has been presented against abolition; one with 187 signatures for the Church-rate Law Amendment Bill, and five with 168 signatures against abolition and for amending the law;—total, 4,206 petitions, with 189,010 signatures. Of these, as many as 2,090 were presented on Wednesday last. The average number of signatures to each petition is 44. When it is recollected that the petitions against abolition were last year more than 6,000, this movement of the Church party this year cannot be said to have been particularly successful, and they have yet a great deal to do to equal their former efforts. It may be stated that there are also 189 petitions, with 6,014 signatures, simply praying for an alteration of the law, and 16 petitions, with 1,547 signatures, in favour of the abolition of the exaction.

STATISTICS OF THE DIVISION.

In another column we have given the list of the full division on the Church-rates Abolition Bill last Wednesday, the second reading of which was carried by a majority of 15. It appears that (including tellers) as many as 501 members voted, being just 50 more than voted on the second reading last year, when there was also a great increase on previous votes. It is also 50 more than voted on the third reading last year. Adding the 23 pairs, we have a total of no less than 597 members who have this year given expression to their opinions on Church-rates. The great efforts made by the Conservative party are attested by the fact that they brought up 32 more votes than on the second reading last year, notwithstanding which, and the loss of several votes by recent elections, the abolitionists were able to increase their majority in comparison with the third reading last year from 9 to 15.

Ten Conservative, or "Liberal Conservative" members, voted for the bill:—E. Ball, E. C. Egerton, Sir J. D. Elphinstone, W. H. Gregory, Lord A. Hervey, D. Pugh, Lord Stanley, S. Tomline, Sir H. Willoughby, and C. G. Wynne.

Ten Liberals, on the other hand, voted against the bill, viz.:—Hon. Captain Anson, Lord G. Cavendish (who voted against Church-rates in 1855), Col. Dickson, Lord Elcho, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Howard, Sir R. Peel, Mr. F. Peel, C. W. Puller, and W. P. Thornhill (Mr. Thornhill formerly voted for it).

Those who have supported the bill, but were absent on Wednesday, were Sir H. Verney, Sir G. Dashwood, Captain Adeane, and Mr. W. Marshall.

The following are new opponents of the bill:—M. E. Smith, Captain Stuart, Mr. Peacock, Captain Anson, Sir W. Gallwey, and Mr. Dutton.

The only members of the Government having seats in the House, who did not vote for the bill were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. F. Peel, both of whom were in the minority.

The votes of the Irish Liberals are matter of special interest. The fears entertained on this point were, we are glad to say, to some extent, groundless. Notwithstanding that many were unavoidably absent in Ireland, there voted last Wednesday 29 in favour of the bill, being 5 more than on the third reading last year.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	For	Against	Total	No. of Members	Absent
Irish Votes	29	49	78	105	27
Scottish	36	16	52	53	1
Welsh	17	13	30	32	2
English	223	212	435	484	29
	305	290	595	654	59

ABSENTEE ENGLISH.

W. P. Drax.	Lord A. Paget.
M. Gaskell.	Alderman Copeland.
Sir F. Baring.	Lord E. Howard.
Sir F. Smith.	W. Fitzgerald.
Sir M. Cholmondeley.	J. Mackinnon.
John Pritchard.	E. Greaves.
Lord Worsley.	Lord E. Bruce.
Sir D. L. Evans.	W. Wright-on.
B. Gordon.	Sir R. Bulkeley.
J. H. Gurney.	Sir H. Owen.
W. G. Hayter.	

Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Gurney were, we have reason to believe, unavoidably absent.

ABSENTEE IRISH.

Sir G. Bowyer.	Sir R. Levinge.
J. Brady.	J. McCann.
Lord J. Browne.	J. Maguire.
Sir T. Burke.	Col. Maxwell.
Mr. Butt.	J. P. O'Brien.
C. Cooper.	D. O'Donoghue.
M. Corbally.	M. O'Ferrall.
Cap. Dalmef.	J. Redmond.
J. Ennis.	M. Sullivan.
Col. Greville.	Col. Vandeleur.
D. Ker.	L. Waldron.
J. Lankin.	Col. White.
J. Lever.	

The following table of the votes of the House of Commons from 1853 to 1861, will show how improbable is the expectation that former decisions will be now reversed:—

	For Abolition.	Against it.	Total.
1853	174	222	396
1854	184	211	395
1855	219	191	410
1856	223	180	403
1858	213	162	375
	227	155	382
	208	205	473
1860	244	170	414
	265	196	461
1860	265	236	501
	285	226	461
1861	283	268	551

From this table it appears that, in spite of the loss of several Liberal seats, the abolition of Church-rates was, on Wednesday last, supported by thirteen more members than on any previous occasion, and by forty-six more than voted on the third reading last year. It will further be seen that, while in the eight years the supporters of the bill have been in-

creased by 107, its opponents have only increased by 44. This does not look much like reaction. Since the beginning of the present Parliament the Conservatives have so effectually whipped against the bill as to bring up the minority from 196 to 268. Nevertheless, they have been unable to reduce the majority in favour of the bill to less than fifteen.

THE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

With the invincible tactics of zealous imbecility the Conservatives have succeeded in making the Church Rate the question of the day, till it is decided as it can only be decided. They have made a great muster, they have collected all their strength, they have prepared ovations for a victory, and have won a defeat quite sufficient to encourage their opponents to the utmost perseverance. As many as 547 members voted yesterday on a question which ere this has been left to half a House; yet a majority of 15 left small hope indeed that the deliberate judgment of the Commons will ever be reversed. The Lords, indeed, may confirm, or may overrule the decision. They may think the muster of 281 for this Bill a matter of much or little importance. But one thing is certain, we had almost said too certain. They will never see any intermission or abatement of this controversy till it is settled. Session after session, whichever party is in power, there will be a pitched battle on the Church Rate. It will be one of the first questions put on the hustings, and every candidate for a popular constituency will be obliged to declare himself on this point. There are not a few who are of opinion that Church Rates had better be abolished, and churches left to voluntary support, who yet wish to see the thing done very quietly, and who, above all things, grudge the Dissenters a triumph. They wish the rate could be put an end to, and nobody be the wiser for it. They are not permitted to hope for so comfortable a solution. They will have to fight or retreat for no one knows how long, with endless losses and discomforts, and the gloomy assurance of ultimate failure. They owe this pleasant prospect to Conservative hypocrisy. Every session there will be a debate of more than usual vigour and interest, with a very full attendance of members, in which the doctrine and the discipline of the Church, its divisions, its scandals, its "simonies," its nepotism, will be dragged out into the vulgar light of day. By the time that the tone of the assailant has become too menacing and offensive, the rage of the conflict too comprehensive, and the annoyance too great to be borne, the Lords will give in, and the present measure will be passed just too late to secure the peace of the country and a respite from agitation upon Church affairs.

(From the Daily News of Thursday.)

The great Church Rate battle has been fought, and the House of Commons has once more deliberately declared that the rate ought to be unconditionally abolished. Looking at the extraordinary preparations which the Tory party made in anticipation of this division, at the rare concentration of effort by which its adherents were mustered, and at the certainty that the *status quo* could not be long maintained, we regard yesterday's division as a greater victory than the opponents of the rate have heretofore achieved, decidedly greater than those successes which, represented by a majority numerically higher, were the preliminary combats rather than the decisive battles of the campaign. The debate was on both sides worthy of the occasion both in quality and spirit.

"The Silent Member" (probably a fictitious title) gives the following substantially correct account in the *London Review* of the closing scene last Wednesday:—

The House was now impatient for a division. The clock pointed to five. The House had filled, and even the Treasury bench was crowded. Mr. Walpole, with loud voice, upraised arm, and not too forcible logic, somewhat abused the patience of the House, not knowing when to sit down; and, after a few remarks in reply by Sir John Trelawny, the Speaker put the question. The rectors under the gallery were driven away, and paid a heavy penalty for their privileged seat, by not witnessing the excitement of the division, which strangers in both the galleries upstairs are now allowed to participate in. Members flocked into the House when the division was called, and when the question was put from the chair, about a hundred members stood on the floor at and near the bar.

"The question I have to put (said the Speaker) is that the word 'now' stand part of the question. You that say Aye, say Aye." The Ayes were loud, firm, and full.

"You that say No, say No." The Noes made it a point to be louder, firmer, fuller. Every one laughed at the tone of indignation and the prolonged drawl of the Noes.

"Ayes to the right—Noes to the left. Tellers for the Ayes, Sir John Trelawny and Lord Fernoy. Tellers for the Noes, Sir W. Heathcote and Mr. Packer."

Slowly the House emptied. The Cabinet Ministers, except Gladstone, went into the lobby with the Ayes, and they were followed by all their subordinates and all the Brights. The ex-Ministers present, with one exception, went into the lobby with the Noes. That exception was not an unimportant or insignificant one, and Lord Stanley was no bad set-off against the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Yet that noble lord felt all the awkwardness of voting against his party and deserting it on a Church question, and seemed desirous to escape observation.

The Opposition had worked so hard that they were confident of victory. The Speaker shared in the general belief, and when he first put the question, said, "I

think the Noes have it." The Noes were longer in leaving the House than the Ayes. When the House had become full again, and the tellers for the Ayes had fought their way to the table, the tellers for the Noes had not yet made their appearance. This circumstance gave colour to the rumour that the Bill was thrown out. Mr. Ley duly wrote down the number of "Ayes to the Right," and it was whispered by Colonel Taylor as he passed along the front benches. It is very unusual for members to pass by the clerk and look over the paper before the numbers are announced; yet, so great was the anxiety, that several members did this, and carried the intelligence to their friends. At length the tellers of the Noes arrived. The Derbyites prepared to give them a cheer, such as should send the walls and lift the roof. Suddenly the clerk handed the paper to Sir John Trelawny. Beaten, by Jove! The cheer comes not from the Opposition, but below the gangway on the ministerial side. The numbers are announced—

Ayes to the right ... 281

Noes to the left ... 206

The Bill is read a second time by a majority of fifteen! Nobody has great cause for triumph. Both sides cheer—the Opposition because the majority was not above half what it used to be three or four years ago, and the friends of the Bill because it was double what it was on the third reading last year. The cheering was by no means tempestuous or prolonged.

MR. FOLJAMBE, M.P., AND CHURCH-RATES.

A requisition, signed by several of the clergy and churchwardens of different parishes in the Hundred of Bassetlaw, having been presented to Mr. Foljambe, requesting him "to abstain at this crisis from giving any assistance to those who, in advocating the abolition of Church-rates, are making an avowed attack on the National Church," the following sensible and forcible letter was sent in reply:—

Hazlebeck, Feb. 23, 1861.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the requisition you have sent me on the subject of Church-rates. It gives me great pain to act against the wishes of so many of my constituents, and amongst them some of my personal friends, but, on this occasion, I must respectfully decline to accede to your request. You will not have forgotten that, on my first election, I was a supporter of Church-rates, on the ground that they were a tax not upon individuals, but upon property. As such, the national land paid for the support of the National Church, and I could not see the hardship of such a state of things. But, since the introduction of Mr. Walpole's bill by Lord Derby's Government, the face of affairs has altered. It was then proposed, and acceded to by both sides of the House, that Dissenters should not be called upon to pay rates. This *individualising* the tax makes it impossible any longer to maintain the fact, that the property not the persons is responsible; and, by having separated the classes of Dissenters and Churchmen, has upset the theory of national responsibility, which was the only fair ground for the tax. It then appeared to me that the most advisable alternative was to make no legal distinction, but to invite all alike who might be willing to contribute to the support of a fabric accessible to all, and I think it throws discredit upon Churchmen, not warranted by past experience, to suppose that they would be more backward than Dissenters, in supporting the Church they frequent. I, therefore, before my last election, pledged myself to vote for the abolition of Church-rates, and this was in accordance with the wishes of a great number of my supporters, and with the example of some of the most eminent and honest of our statesmen. It has been frequently objected to me that the evidence given by Dr. Foster, before the House of Lords, shows a disposition, on the part of Dissenters, to make further and aggressive demands. I cannot believe that such a disposition is at all the character of the great body of Protestant Dissenters, and my great hope, in the extinction of the cause of the bickerings and heartburnings which have disturbed so many parishes, is, that peace and good-will may be established, and lead to the alliance of our Church with those who have ever been staunch upholders of the Protestant faith. As for my abstaining, as you request, from voting on a principle which excites so much attention and anxiety on both sides, I hold that to be a cowardly and dishonest course, and one which would merit the contempt and reprobation of both parties. I cannot conclude without regretting extremely the course which the once great Conservative party has thought proper to take on this question (and not on this question alone), proving, thereby, that whilst in office, place and popularity, not principle, is their ruling guide.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful servant,

FRANCIS J. SAVILE FOLJAMBE.

To the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Hundred of Bassetlaw who signed or forwarded a requisition on the subject of Church-rates.

ARE METHODISTS OPPOSED TO CHURCH-RATES?

We have already stated that the declaration against Church-rates presented to the late Conference was signed by nearly 15,000 Methodists, of whom 7,000 are ministers and office-bearers. The following form of declaration, slightly varied, is receiving signatures daily:—

We, the undersigned ministers, office-bearers, and members of the various Methodist bodies throughout England and Wales, have heard with satisfaction of the Special Conference of the opponents of Church-rates just held in the metropolis.

Recent events have convinced us that much misapprehension exists, in Parliament and elsewhere, as to the sentiments of Methodists on this important question. Inasmuch as the advocates of Church-rates desire to render the law more stringent, instead of abolishing it, we deem it our duty to assist in defeating this reactionary design, by declaring our emphatic disapproval of this unjust and obnoxious impost. We do so with an unfriendly feeling towards either the ministers or members of the Established Church, but with a deep conviction that the speedy extinction of Church-rates is essential to the existence of goodwill between the

Church of England and the other religious bodies throughout the land.*

As the evidence given before the Lords' Committee was professedly intended to apply to "Conference Wesleyans," a few selections are given from letters received from members of that body exclusively:—

A Wesleyan minister of many years' standing says:—"I have no doubt there are numbers of ministers who are opposed to Church-rates. In fact, Mr. Osborn's present position may be taken as an evidence of that. I believe it is the general impression among the ministers of our body that his chance for the presidency is gone."

A Wesleyan office-bearer writes:—"I have held every office in the Methodist Society, and have heard the sentiments of scores of its members on the Church-rate question, and have no hesitation in saying that ninety-nine out of every hundred disapprove of Church-rates."

"If I had time," says another (enclosing a declaration signed by the ministers and office-bearers of the circuit), "I could get the signature of nearly every Wesleyan Methodist in the Circuit."

A friend in the South of England says:—"The accompanying signatures to the Wesleyan declaration are important, as coming exclusively from members of the Old Conference body; and you will please observe they are all those of office-bearers, including the names of some of the most influential in the town."

A correspondent in a district numbering nearly 20,000 members says:—"As a body in—, we are opposed to Church-rates."

A local preacher of forty years' standing writes:—"I have reason to believe that a large majority of the members of the Wesleyan Society are opposed to Church-rates as unjust."

Another says:—"As far as this place is concerned, these names may be taken as a fair index of the feeling of the Methodists in reference to Church-rates, and as an entire refutation of the assumptions of Mr. Percival Banting and the Rev. G. Osborn."

Another says:—"I have been connected with the Methodists upwards of forty years, and believe, from observation, there are very few of the Methodist family favourable to the obnoxious impost of Church-rates, notwithstanding what Messrs. Banting and Osborn have said and may say."

From another conference circuit a declaration is forwarded with these remarks appended:—"The above contains nearly all the names of the male members of—, The signatures were affixed with the greatest willingness, many observing, 'We would sign with both hands if we could.' This I believe to be the general feeling of Methodists in this district." The district contains 20,000 members.

From a circuit containing nearly 1,500 members, a correspondent writes:—"If Mr. Osborn has lived thirty years, and hardly ever heard the subject of Church-rates talked about, he must be ignorant of Wesleyan opinion on the subject. Had he been at one of our local preachers' dissonant meetings a short time ago, when the subject was the connexion of Church and State, he would have heard more than he has heard for thirty years. The two ministers, and a considerable gathering of local preachers, are all, I believe, anti-State-Churchmen. Only one minister out of three argued in favour of the Establishment."

A London office-bearer says:—"My only objection to the declaration is, that it does not go the length of my views."

In one locality, the declaration was signed by ninety-two per cent. of the male members of the Conference Society.

From one of the principal circuits in London, an office-bearer writes:—"I have no doubt that I could have secured many signatures if I had had time; but I have had no opportunity of canvassing. I deem it very desirable that the wrong impression which has been produced by certain *ex parte* statements should be counteracted, as I am satisfied that Methodists generally are unfavourable to Church-rates, though they may not be generally disposed to agitate the question."

Another correspondent writes:—"The principal man of the Conference here would feel insulted by even hinting that his body was in favour of Church-rates."

From another circuit, containing nearly 2,000 members, it is written:—"The feeling generally amongst them is one of indignation at the shameful way in which their opinions have been misrepresented."

WHAT CLERGYMEN SAY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

In a letter to the *Morning Star* and *Dial* "A Country Clergyman" writes:—

Now, my opinion, as the holder of a comfortable country rectory, is at least impartial. But having considered this matter carefully and having listened patiently to the arguments of clerical brethren on the other side, I have come to the conviction, that State protection is no more needful for the clergyman than for the grower of corn, or the builder of ships; that it is just as much a sure cause of deficiency in the article supplied, and just as much a gross injustice to the community at large, in the one case as it is in the other.

"O for an hour of good old Dandolo!" O for the triumphant sword of free-trade truth! It is at present laid aside as a rusty weapon; but I fancy that I can see it gleaming and conquering again in a vision of the future. I apply it mentally to my own profession, and I see as the result—fair play to hard-working curates—justice to Church dignitaries, with possibly a greater likeness in some respects to their Apostolic prototypes—truth advanced by liberty of thought—the preposterous barrier of articles removed—a higher order of pulpit eloquence, and more general efficiency in the clergy—simony abolished—nepotism impossible—and the Church-rate question settled for ever, even more simply than by Sir J. Trelawny's Act.

The following appears in *Evangelical Christendom*:—

But amidst all this false fire, and smoke, and dust, it

is not difficult for discerning eyes to perceive where is the real blasphemy and the real "consecration of infidelity." We do, indeed, too palpably behold that, in the high places of the Church, infidelity has been consecrated, and that something like blasphemy does exuberate. We do see that the *Westminster Review*—infidelity's organ—claims kindred with doctors of divinity, head masters of ecclesiastical schools, and officiating clergy of the Church. Who "consecrates" these? By what fatality is it that the whole Episcopal bench at this time publishes its doubtful desire, or doubtfully confesses its impotency to disconsecrate the audacious priests, who, by virtue of their own consecrating authority, confess and proclaim no doubtful doctrines of anti-Christianity? Can it be believed that these seven men would have thrown "Essays and Reviews" defiantly in the teeth of the Episcopal bench, were they not perfectly confident of sympathisers and followers by hundreds, perhaps by thousands, amongst the clergy, ordained after a manifold subscription to articles and creeds? Repeatedly have we been reminded lately of the value of "creeds." Bunsen was a "demolisher of creeds." Presensé "thinks it a fine thing to soar above all Neology and above all creeds." But with the creed-bound and article-bound clergy before us, who write and who approve "Essays and Reviews," with the fact before us that Romanists at heart and in doctrine unite with the Essayists and Reviewers in subscription to the same Evangelical formularies; with the schools of Maurice, and so many other discordant schools abounding around us, who all profess the same articles and creeds as doth the *Record*—we believe that the British public will ere long demand some more cogent proof of the value of those commodities than a furious assault upon the foreign Bunsen as a great creed-demolisher; or a sideward diversion of obloquy from the real head and front of the offence to the innocent committee of a loving Christian Association, who "went in their simplicity and knew not anything." Not because of their untimely minute has the enemy had at all an occasion afforded for exultation; but because the National Church of England exhibits the deplorable spectacle of a divided house; a defied and helpless hierarchy; a corrupted and corrupting priesthood, who subscribe to articles they do not believe, and who, proclaiming their unbelief after subscription, are allowed to retain those offices and emoluments to which they mounted by virtue of their hypocrisy and fraud.

This article was, it appears, also written by a clergyman "who never cares to conceal his name" in the non-official part of the organ of the Evangelical Alliance. "It comes," says the indignant *Record*, "with a worse grace from the pen of a clergyman, who eats the bread of the Church of England, than it would have done from Dr. Steane, fresh from a Liberation Anti-Church-rate meeting to aid Sir John Trelawny." Our contemporary even shadows forth a disruption of the Alliance:—

It will be for the Church of England members of the Evangelical Alliance to consider whether they will feel altogether at liberty to sanction an alliance, even in its now modified form, with such a publication as *Evangelical Christendom* must be, under the conduct of a clergyman who can write in regard to the Church whose advantages he enjoys, in such terms as those we have inserted above.

THE ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.

The sixth edition of this volume is announced by Messrs. Longman. A number of replies to these celebrated writings are now announced. The Rev. Dr. Thomson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Professors Elliott and Mansel, and G. Rawlinson, are writing a volume of essays, to be published as "Aids to Faith." Mr. Birks and Mr. Isaac Taylor are understood to be similarly employed. The Rev. Dr. Margellonth is preparing to examine more especially the statements in Hebrew criticism which occur in "Essays and Reviews," in order to their refutation. It is remarked that of the five professors of divinity in Oxford and Cambridge, not one has drawn a pen against the essayists and reviewers.

A correspondence between Dr. Temple, one of the essayists, and the Bishop of Exeter is published. The head master of Rugby School has written to the Bishop asking for some explanations founded upon a misconception. Dr. Philpot, however, takes the opportunity of giving expression to his own views. He says, relative to the episcopal manifesto, he should not have signed it had he supposed it to be a reply to a single clergyman.

"In truth, having been informed that addresses from various quarters had been received by the Archbishop, and were deemed by the Bishops to deserve some authoritative notice, I felt myself constrained to accompany my concurrence in the procedure with the expression of my judgment that the paper to which I gave my assent was conceived in terms more feeble than the occasion required. I ventured to sketch a formula which I should have wished to subscribe rather than that which had been adopted, expressing 'the pain which we (the Bishops) have felt in seeing such a book, bearing the authority of seven members of our Church; still more, of ministers of God's Word and Sacraments among us—of men specially bound, under the most solemn engagements, to faithful maintenance of the truths set forth in our articles of religion, in our Book of Common Prayer, and even in the Creeds of the Church Catholic. That the general tenor of this unhappy work is plainly inconsistent with fidelity to those engagements we cannot hesitate to declare. Whether the particular statements are expressed in language so cloudy or so guarded as to render inexpedient a more formal dealing with them either in the courts of the Church or by synodical censure, is a question which demands and is receiving our anxious consideration.'"

The bishop holds all the writers responsible for the several acts of every individual among them in executing their avowed common purpose; and that Dr. Temple, as specially entrusted with the momentous responsibility of educating the youth of a Christian nation in the knowledge and obedience of Christian faith, ought in common faithfulness and

common honesty to reprobate and denounce this "moral poison publicly vended under his authority." In a postscript, the bishop adds that, while he does not regard Dr. Temple's essay with the same feeling of aversion as he cannot but feel for other portions of the book, he yet deems it open to very grave remark.

At a meeting of the Bradford Auxiliary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Bishop of Ripon took occasion to denounce the "Essays and Reviews."

He would say for himself—and he believed he might say it for every right rev. brother who sat upon the bench of bishops—that he would sooner lose his office than admit to the sacred ministry of the Church any person who held to any extent the infidel views and sentiments propounded in the "Essays and Reviews." (Applause.) He did consider it the most cruel wound that could have been inflicted in the side of the Church of England that the authors of these "Essays and Reviews" should have written and published what infidel lectures were but too glad to substitute for their own blasphemous and infidel error. (Hear, hear.) It was indeed a cruel wound to the Church of England that such a publication should emanate not from those who were her open and avowed enemies, but from those whose professed principles and position were in such diametrical opposition to the views and sentiments embodied in that publication. (Hear, hear.)

At the ordination service at Chester Cathedral on Sunday week, the bishop pointedly alluded to the "Essays and Reviews":—

Whatever bold speculations the schools of Germany may have broached in derogation of the authority of the Bible and the verities of the Christian faith—wherever else may be free to import such speculations and give them currency in our country, where, happily, their subscription is not owned—the ministers of our Church are not free to do so.

The Bishop of Manchester spoke on Thursday at the inaugural meeting of the new schools of Christ Church, Moss-side, Manchester. He said:—

It was not merely that they found that their old enemies were tottering to their fall—it was not merely that consolidated Italy was endeavouring to shake herself free from the fetters of the Papal shroud—but it was also that within their own Church, from members of their own body, from those placed in high and solemn, and responsible situations, the cry of infidelity and scepticism was being raised; and when this was threatening the working classes, and threatening them to a most alarming degree, and in a form so insidious, so deceitful, and so specious, that even well-educated minds were unable to detect it—when he found that a volume lately published, the denunciation of which by himself and his brethren had probably been, was circulated tract by tract, at low prices, and in a manner suited to meet the capacities of the lowest class among the population of Leeds, he was naturally disposed to hope that some effort might be made to save the images of Manchester. (Cheers.)

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

Both Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury met on Tuesday, the 26th ult., for the actual despatch of business under a license from the Crown. This is the first time for two hundred years that the Parliament of the Church has assembled under such circumstances. Besides this fact, two others make the meeting of Convocation a notable incident.

The business to be despatched was the amendment of the 29th canon. The Bishop of Oxford, through whom the license was obtained, moved that the 29th canon should be so altered as to admit of parents being sponsors to their own children. The canon, as it stands, prohibits parents from exercising that function, and hence many children are not baptized. Moreover, it was contended that the present system weakens the sense of responsibility in parents, and leads to back-sponsorship for the sake of the supper given to celebrate a baptism. The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Lincoln, supported by the Bishops of Llandaff, St. David's, London, Winchester, and Gloucester, and though looked coldly on by the Bishop of Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was carried *nem. die*.

In the Lower House, Dr. Jelf at once brought up the vexed question of the "Essays and Reviews." He moved the suspension of the standing orders, that he might reach the subject, and having carried it by about 30 to 18 (actual numbers uncertain), he moved an address to the Upper House with the object of taking synodical action upon a book full of erroneous views, and applied by Atheists and Socinians to further their ends. Dr. M'Carl seconded the motion. Archdeacon Sandford, urging that the proposed measure would only tend to increase the mischief by exciting public curiosity, moved the previous question, and Archdeacon Grant seconded the amendment. Archdeacon Denison would not stir over this important subject, and thus held forth to the country that Convocation feared to carry out its functions. It was their duty to stamp this infidel book with their condemnation. If they did not they would admit the principle for which the book contends—that of "allowing private and individual judgment to override ecclesiastical and scriptural authority." The Dean of Norwich thought it would be sufficient if the Lower House said it concurred with the bishops. The Rev. Mr. Vincent agreed in this. Archdeacon Moore warned the House not to put interpretations on the book which were not intended by the writers. The Dean of Ely, who condemned the book, supported the previous question.

Dr. Wordsworth then stepped in and proposed this amendment:—

That the clergy of the Lower House of Convocation of the province of Canterbury, having regard to the unanimous opinion which has been already pronounced and published by the

* Copies of the above declaration will be forwarded to any friends who are willing to assist in obtaining signatures. Application should be made to the Rev. N. T. Langridge, Secretary to the Special Anti-Church-rate Committee, 2, St. James's Inn, Fleet-street, London.]

archbishops and bishops of both provinces on certain opinions contained in a certain book entitled "Essays and Reviews," entertain an earnest hope that under the Divine blessing the faithful zeal of the Christian Church may be enabled to counteract the pernicious influence of the erroneous opinions contained in the said volume.

Dr. Jelf consented to withdraw his motion and accept the amendment, and the previous question having been negatived, Dr. Wordsworth's resolution was carried.

At the sitting on Wednesday, the Upper House debated the question of the relation missionary bishops should bear to the home and colonial Church, the Bishop of Oxford obtaining the appointment of a committee on the subject.

In the Lower House, the resolution upon the "Essays and Reviews," was formally remitted to the Upper House. The prolocutor reported a message inviting the concurrence of the Lower House in the alteration of the twenty-ninth canon, agreed to by the bishops.

THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—DIFFERENCES AMONGST THE BISHOPS.

The subject of the "Essays and Reviews" occupied a large portion of the time of the Upper House at its sitting on Thursday. The Bishop of Oxford raised the question by presenting a petition, which prayed that their lordships would not terminate their sittings without taking some legal and judicial notice of the book.

The Bishop of Salisbury referred to his position in having three of the Essayists and Reviewers in his diocese, and said he had applied for legal advice how to deal with them, but had not yet received it.

The Bishop of London was in the position of being the intimate personal friend of two of those clergymen whose names appeared in the volume [Professor Jowett and Dr. Temple]. He would wish to say with regard to both of them that from the personal friendship and the intercourse he had with them during the last twenty years, he entertained for them the very liveliest regard. He rejoiced that through the circumstances over which they had no control, it would be impossible for the archbishops and bishops generally to meet for some time to come to consider this subject, because he most anxiously desired that that time should be employed by the gentlemen who had taken part in composing this book in endeavouring to vindicate themselves before the country in the only way they could—namely, by an expression of their positive belief in the truths to which their book was not unnaturally supposed to be antagonistic. How some of these gentlemen would be able to do this he could not say. He should very much doubt the possibility of their being able to do so. He must say he had been pained and ashamed of those who had indulged in the miserable joke that those who had written the *Essays* were the "*Septem contra Christum*." It was totally unsuited for the occasion, and unworthy of any serious person who was dealing with the characters of his brother clergy.

The Bishop of St. David's said it would not be enough for any of the Essayists to say anew that they were not responsible for one another's writings. They must say positively that there were things in the book which they condemned, and point out what they were.

The Bishop of Oxford intimated that the Bishop of London had been influenced by his personal regard for some of the writers in the judgment he had expressed. But truth of doctrine was dearer than personal affection. Nothing but an entire retraction on the part of the writers of the "Essays and Reviews" would satisfy the Church.

The Bishop of London regretted the tone of what the Bishop of Oxford had said very deeply, because it seemed to make it very difficult for those gentlemen to do what it was their bounden duty to do, and what he felt confident the Church would be very glad indeed that they should do. At the same time he agreed with the Bishop of St. David's that they should have done it before.

The Bishops of St. Asaph, Lincoln, Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, and Norwich, also thought that no simple declaration on the part of the writers would be sufficient.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that after what had been said, and after the expression of opinion on the part of the bishops in the document they had all signed, there could be no question as to what were their feelings upon the subject. The only doubt would be in what way they should attempt to avert the dangerous consequences. The bishops thought, when they took the unusual course of giving their opinions on these *Essays*, it was doubtful what power they might have to ensure their condemnation. It was doubtful, also, what would be the effect of any formal condemnation of them by Convocation. Other measures had been pointed out, and which were still under the gravest attention of the bishops. As the Upper House of Convocation, they were not now quite at liberty to take action upon this subject. The bishops had fixed a day next month when they would meet the bishops of the northern provinces, and on that occasion they hoped to be able to decide in what manner the *Essays* could be legally dealt with. The public would gather from this that the bishops of the Church of England were by no means insensible to the gravity of the occasion, and that they wished to meet it by the best means in their power.

After the transaction of some other business the House adjourned.

In the Lower House the Bishop of Oxford's amendment of the 29th Canon was adopted.

Both Houses were prorogued on Saturday after the following curious motion had been adopted in the Lower House:—

Humbly to represent to his Grace and their Lordships that it appears to this House to be a subject which might fitly occupy the attention of this Convocation, whether it might not lead, under the Divine blessing, towards the accomplishment of an object so earnestly to be desired and so anxiously to be sought as the union of the divided members of Christ's body in our country, if their Lordships should be pleased to commend the subject in some definite and formal way to the prayers of the faithful members of the Church.

SIR MORTON PETO'S BURIAL BILL has been postponed to the 24th of April. The bill is supported by the *Record*, but opposed by the *Guardian*.

THE MANCHESTER LECTURES.—The fourth lecture of the series was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Lecture-hall of the Mechanics' Institution, David-street, Manchester, which was crowded upon the occasion in every part. Mr. W. Armitage presided. The Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington, delivered his promised lecture on Easter-dues, which was very interesting and most cordially received. Votes of thanks were passed to the lecturer and chairman.

EASILY SATISFIED.—The following is the beginning of an advertisement in the *Record* relative to Wednesday's vote:—"The Committee of Laymen congratulate the friends of the Church upon the improved posture of the question by the vote of yesterday. The majority on the second reading last session was twenty-nine, yesterday fifteen only, and that under circumstances favourable to political combination against the Church." Last Wednesday's division was unique in having satisfied both parties!

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND HIS PATRONAGE.—According to the letter of a "Durham Man" to the *Times*, Bishop Villiers had sent his son-in-law, Mr. Cheese, to see the "mansion and grounds" of the rectory of Houghton, a full week before the breath was out of Dr. Bandinel's body, and therefore the ill-affected sympathy with a "good cause" was all moonshine. The Bishop has admitted into the orders of Deacon his son, the Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and nominated him to the curacy of Bishop Wearmouth, on the nomination of the Rev. John Patrick Eden, M.A., the present rector. Bishop Wearmouth is one of the most valuable livings in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, the rector's gross income being, according to "Crockford's Clerical Directory," £1,620*l.* per annum.

GREAT ANTI-CHURCH-RATE MEETING AT BRISTOL.—On Tuesday, the 26th ult., a great public demonstration against Church-rates was held at the Broadmead-rooms, Bristol. The platform was occupied by well-known and influential citizens belonging to various religious bodies. Mr. George Thomas was in the chair. Resolutions in favour of total abolition, referring to Mr. Disraeli's scheme, calling upon Government to support Sir J. Trelawny's bill, and thanking the city members (Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Langton) were carried. The following was also adopted:—"That the following gentleman be a committee (with power to add to their number) for watching the progress of Sir John Trelawny's bill, and taking any further steps that may be necessary in promoting its adoption:—Messrs. George Thomas, Isaac Riddle, W. Sommerville, A. Brison, H. W. Green, S. Bowden, W. D. Wills, H. O. Wills, F. Terrell, H. Cosham, G. Powell, C. J. Thomas, A. Warren, W. Terrell, A. H. Leonard, E. S. Robinson, W. Pethick, H. Kingdon, J. Coates, M. Castle, and S. Leonard."

HOW PRO-CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS ARE GOT UP.—In a parish in Denbighshire, North Wales, the population of which are almost all Dissenters, the agent of a certain landlord, who, by-the-by, is an archdeacon, accompanied the rector of the parish from farm-house to farm-house with a petition in favour of the continuance of the Church-rate impost. May we not assume that those conscientious Dissenters who refused their signatures to it, will be "marked men," and remembered hereafter? Mr. Blofield, a Dissenting inhabitant of Hadleigh, writes to the local *Free Press*:—

About a fortnight since two gentlemen called at my house, late in the evening, in my absence, and inquired of my wife if I was at home, to which she replied I was not. They then introduced their business by producing a petition, which they stated was in favour of Church-rates, and that they wanted our signatures. They requested her to sign it. She said she knew nothing of the nature of such things, and as her husband was not at home, she should not interfere with it, to which one of the gents, who happened to be one of the churchwardens, replied, "Aye, I can see by your appearance that you will sign it," and requested the one that was with him to put her name down, and inquired her husband's name, and in the confusion of the moment she told them, and he had that also put down. This is by no means a solitary case; numbers of similar ones could be found.

Mr. Blofield says that unless, before that petition is presented to the House of Commons, these names are erased from it, he will take some steps, in order that when it is presented, the House may be told that those signatures were unjustly obtained.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON AND THE DISSENTERS.—One of the worst offences of which a man can be guilty is to bring "a false accusation" against his neighbour. If this is true of the ordinary man, it is a *fortiori* true of a bishop, who ought to be a living pattern of all social virtues. At the meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, on Monday last, the Bishop of Ripon said, "The foes of the Church of England have at length thrown off the mask, and

were not ashamed to avow their deliberate aim and intention to destroy the Church of England." This statement was "loudly applauded" by the assembly. It would be affectation to doubt the allusion here made. By the "foes" we understand his lordship to mean the Dissenters, as represented by the Religious Liberation Society. The Bishop could have no other meaning. The charge thus brought against men, in every respect as worthy as the Bishop himself, is a very serious one, and should not have been lightly made: at all events the Bishop should have assured himself of its truth before he ventured to utter it. We have no doubt that he made it believing it to be true, and coming from the mouth of a bishop his hearers also believed it to be true, and "applauded" it accordingly. But the charge is utterly false. The Liberation Society has never worn a "mask;" from the first it has advocated the separation of Church and State, but it has never aimed at or wished for the destruction of the Church of England. Dissenters have never wished for or aimed at anything of the kind. In common with many Churchmen and some Bishops, they believe the union of Church and State to be contrary to Scripture and prejudicial to true religion. This doctrine they have always held, and, as honest men, are bound to hold and to advocate. If the Bishop does not know this, he ought to know it; and, as he will certainly read this paragraph, he will know it henceforward. Unless, therefore, he would be held up to public reproach as a slanderer, he will not again repeat the offensive charge which disfigured his otherwise excellent speech of Monday night.—*Bradford Observer*, Feb. 28.

A TOO-FLATTERING EULOGIUM AND AN URGENT APPEAL.—The time is critical. Dissent is strong, vigorous, aggressive, and systematic in the House of Commons. The supporters of the Church are also strong there—stronger and more awake than they have been for many a year. But they do not yet deserve the name of a Church party; and herein lies their weakness. The Dissenting party are united and zealous; their views are clear; their plan of action is definite. Every measure they put forward is certain to be supported by their whole phalanx. The advocates of the Church, on the other hand, are wavering and divided. They are like the Corinthian Church, each one with his own doctrine, and his own interpretation. If these tactics last, Dissent must ultimately win; if union upon any definite measure of amendment is impossible—if we are content to stand simply upon the defensive, our cause is hopeless. It is as true in politics as in war that the science of attack is superior to the science of defence. If you wish to relieve a fortress you must risk a battle before the walls. Is there any real risk in the present case? What are the numbers of this bold band who are making this determined onslaught? The Protestant Dissenters' Almanac assures us that there are but twenty-seven Dissenters in the House! Surely, after all deductions for false friends and timid or nominal adherents, there must be some 500 Churchmen in the House, who set some value on the Church of England. Let them only open their eyes to the fact that the war proclaimed by the Dissenting members is really internecine; and let them honestly take counsel on the best way of meeting it, and something surely will be done. Only let Churchmen throughout the country beware, lest they render this impossible, and lose half their possible supporters at a blow, by committing themselves to impracticable resolutions, and allowing themselves to become identified with one only of the two great political parties.—*Guardian*.

Religious Intelligence.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSSE, RUGBY.—The Rev. J. F. Alexander has intimated his intention of resigning the pastorate of this church at Lady-day.

HARLOW.—The Rev. T. R. Stevenson, of Burnley, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church, Harlow, Essex, and intends commencing his labours on the first Sabbath in June.

SUNDERLAND.—On Wednesday last a deputation from the adherents of Ebenezer Congregational Church, Fawcett-street, waited on the Rev. G. C. Maitland, the pastor, and presented him with a purse of gold amounting to 60*l.* as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by the members of his church and congregation.—*Sunderland Herald*.

LIVERPOOL.—The Rev. Dr. Raffles entered on Sunday upon the fiftieth year of his pastoral labours in connexion with Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool; and the sermon preached on that day may be considered as the close of the rev. gentleman's official career as pastor of the congregation, although, if strength permits, he will continue his services until his successor is appointed.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The accommodation in this college having become quite insufficient for the number of students who are seeking for admission, the committee propose that the tutor's present house should be converted into rooms for students, and a new residence for the president be erected on land adjoining the present grounds, which the committee have recently been almost compelled to buy. A subscription list to raise the necessary funds has already been headed by some handsome donations.

RICHMOND CHAPEL, BROUGHTON-ROAD, SALFORD.—A social meeting was held in the schoolroom connected with this place of worship on Monday evening last, in order to welcome the Rev. David Horne, B.A., as pastor. Upwards of 350 of the friends sat down to tea. In the course of the evening about fourteen short and pointed speeches were made expressive of good will towards Mr.

Horne, and of hope as to the future. Mr. Horne, in a very appropriate address, gave a sketch of the work lying before him as a Christian minister in the midst of so dense a population, insisting on the necessity of sympathy and hearty co-operation on the part of his people, which he felt confident would be forthcoming. A vote of thanks to the deacons for their services since the church had been without a pastor, was unanimously accorded.

THE REV. H. R. REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday an expression of attachment was made to the Rev. H. R. Reynolds from all classes and sections of the church and congregation at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, among whom he laboured until recently with distinguished faithfulness and success. A subscription has for some time been in progress with a view to securing some permanent proof of the estimate set upon these labours, which might be presented to Mr. Reynolds, and the result is that a valuable timepiece has been forwarded to him at Cheshunt College, bearing the following inscription:—"To the Rev. Henry Robert Reynolds (with 200 guineas), in loving remembrance of a twelve years' pastorate at East-parade Chapel, Leeds. February 26, 1861." In addition to the above, an elegant writing-table was presented to Mrs. Reynolds, as a slight acknowledgment of her Christian efforts while in Leeds. We are glad to learn that Mr. Reynolds's health is materially improved.

HINCKLEY.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., the members and pastor of the Independent Church, Stockwell-head, Hinckley, met for their annual tea-meeting. The school-room was well filled; and after tea the Rev. J. James, the pastor, made a statement of the condition of the cause generally. He said that, notwithstanding the depressed state of the stocking trade during the year, more money had been raised than at any former period of the church; the number of members had been nearly doubled; and in all matters of church government and aggressive efforts for the spread of the Gospel, complete unanimity and co-operation between pastor and people had prevailed. The town had been divided into seven districts for visitation and cottage services. Resolutions were then unanimously adopted, one of which expressed confidence in the weekly offering as a system of church finance, and a desire for its complete adoption. The revival in the past year had not been brought about by any excitement from without, but by the blessing of God upon earnest and united labours of pastor and people. At a meeting of the chapel committee, it was stated that the project of the new chapel was progressing, the subscriptions were being collected, the question of site was about to be settled, and that there was a fair prospect of getting a new building before 1862.

REBUILDING OF HIGH-STREET CHAPEL, DEPTFORD.—Interesting services have been held in the above place. On Sunday, Feb. 10th, two memorial sermons were preached to crowded congregations by the Rev. John Pelling; many former residents coming from a distance to join in public worship for the last time in the old building. On Tuesday, Feb. 12th, a tea and public meeting took place in the chapel, previous to its being handed over to the contractor for the rebuilding. The chair was taken by the pastor of the place. A long and encouraging report was read by the secretary, Mr. John Fleming, narrating the transactions of the building committee during a period of four years, together with a financial statement, showing the funds already realised, and the sources from which further sums were expected to be withdrawn. After addresses from J. Watson, Esq., who eulogised the valuable services rendered by the building committee, Mr. Billing, and Joseph Maitland, Esq., who announced his willingness to contribute 20l. towards the building fund, the Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., president of New College, made an eloquent and touching address, in which he referred to the origin of the church assembling on the site of the present chapel. Of its history he gave much information, gathered partly from local traditions, partly from the quaint but interesting diary of John Evelyn, Esq., once Lord of the Manor of Sayes Court, and partly from the minute books, inscriptions on the communion plate, and other records of the church. Dr. Halley made some touching references to his own recollections of the place, and of the settlement of the Rev. John Pelling, which brought tears into the eyes of many present. Extracts were read by Mr. John Wade, one of the trustees, from an old minute book of the church; where it states that the original chapel, which is now several feet above the street, then stood even with it; that Church-street, Deptford, was then the principal thoroughfare; and the present "High-street," then called "Butt-lane," gave the old name to the chapel of "Butt-lane, Meeting-house." The present chapel was erected on the ground forming the graveyard of the former structure, and the site of the former is now covered by the graveyard of the present. It was computed that not less than 500 bodies are interred in the vaults of the chapel alone. The new edifice was expected to be finished by October next; and, judging from the plans and elevation, would reflect credit alike on the congregation and the architect, and would be an ornament to the town. The Revs. J. Russell and W. Noble having expressed their good wishes for the success of the enterprise, this very agreeable meeting closed with prayer.

CAMBERWELL-GREEN CHAPEL.—The public recognition of the Rev. John Pillans (late of Perth) as co-pastor with the Rev. John Burnet, over the church assembling in this chapel, took place on Friday evening, the 22nd of February last, on which occasion a large gathering of the church and congregation,

together with many friends from neighbouring churches, with their pastors, were present to testify their interest in the proceedings. The Rev. W. P. Tiddy commenced by giving out a hymn. The Rev. R. W. Betts read a portion of Scripture and prayed; and then, Mr. Burnet, who occupied the chair, gave full expression to his feelings of warm affection and respect for his younger brother in the Pastorate, and, offering him the right hand of fellowship, introduced him to the meeting. The Rev. J. H. Wilson, late of Aberdeen, bore testimony, from intimate acquaintance, to the character of the new pastor, and to his qualifications for the larger sphere of usefulness on which he had now entered. The Rev. Dr. Steane, in the name of his brethren in the ministry (then present) and his own, and of their respective churches, gave a cordial welcome to the new minister, presenting to him the right hand of fellowship, and then, after gracefully referring to the affection and esteem in which Mr. Burnet, throughout the whole course of a ministry of more than 30 years in Camberwell, had ever been held by himself and his brethren, and to the amity between the sister churches, so framed his subsequent remarks as to elicit from Mr. Pillans some account of his motives for accepting the invitation of this church, and the views of truth and duty with which he entered on his new sphere of labour. Mr. Pillans commenced his reply with a touching reference to the mutual harmony and affection which, for the ten years of his ministry among them, had subsisted between himself and the church at Perth; and to the spirit of self-surrender in which, notwithstanding, they had freely given him up to the larger field of labour and usefulness opened up to him in the providence of God; and then gave a lucid statement of his views of Scripture as God's revelation of himself to man, and of the great doctrines therein contained, in such wise as must have satisfied all who heard him, of his soundness in the faith, and of his entire and uncompromising opposition to those unhallowed theories which have obtained, unhappily, so much credence in our own day. The Rev. Thomas Binney then, at considerable length and with much power, gave an address to the church and congregation, founded on the 14th, 15th, and 16th verses of the 2nd Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, having first, in his opening remarks, testified his sympathy with, and his affection for, the Rev. John Burnet, and paid a high tribute to his character and consistency. Besides the ministers above named, others from neighbouring churches kindly testified by their presence their interest in the newly appointed minister, his elder colleague, and the church over which they now jointly preside—viz., the Rev. Charles Stanford and the Rev. P. J. Turquand, who severally prayed; the Rev. A. Herschell, who gave out one of the hymns; and the Rev. S. Eldridge, long known to the church by his kind offices whenever needed. The transactions of the evening will, we are persuaded, have a place among the most cherished remembrances of the church and congregation.

Correspondence.

HOW PRO-CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS ARE GOT UP.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Hearing that several persons in the adjoining district parish of Coalpit-heath had been annoyed by their names being appended to a petition for the continuance of Church-rates, without their consent, I have visited seven of the parties, and find that the person canvassing for signatures had called at the houses of the parties, stating that he has a petition "to do away with Church-rates," "for every one to support his own cause," and "to be sent to the Queen for the good of the nation," &c., thus carefully concealing the real object of the petition.

Out of the seven persons I find that two had given permission for their names to be put down, under the impression that it was against the rates, and five names were affixed without even the consent of the wife of either of them, and in the absence of the husband. All of the parties are opposed to Church-rates.

I have no doubt, from what these friends tell me, that dozens of signatures have been obtained in a similar way.

Soliciting the favour of this letter appearing in the next number of your paper,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

Frampton Cotterell, March 2, 1861.

THE WEEKLY OFFERING IN VENTNOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in responding to the letter from Mr. Ross in your last impression, asking for information on the "fact and results" of the "weekly offering."

The members of the congregational church now worshipping in the hall of the Literary Institution of this town felt it to be necessary for their spiritual health and Christian enjoyment to leave the old church three years ago.

They at once took the Hall, and adopted the purely voluntary system of the weekly offering.

I rejoice to be able to say that the faith then displayed has been rewarded with complete success.

Having, heretofore, had no stated minister, they have had supplies (whom they have not illiberally remunerated) from London and different parts of the country; and yet they have been able to meet all their expenditure by the weekly offerings of the people.

Their plan is very simple:—A large placard is hung up, informing all how the preaching of the Gospel is there supported; and boxes are placed at the doors to receive whatever the people like to contribute.

They have no reserved pews or seat-rents. I am informed that this is the first time the experiment has been tried in Ventnor, and it has thus far been quite suc-

cessful. The church, though not large, has been the means of much good; and is financially, as well as spiritually, healthy. They were misrepresented and opposed at first, but they have lived that down. They are increasing in numbers and efficiency, and have every reason to thank God and take courage; and hope that this prosperity, under Him, will continue, especially as they have just secured the able services of the Rev. W. Martin, late of Enfield, who has agreed to be their minister for at least some months to come. He commences his labours here next Sunday, when he preaches the second anniversary sermon.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

F. HUDSON.

Regent-house, Ventnor, 19th Feb., 1861.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, a large number of petitions were presented from various places against the abolition of Church-rates, by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester, St. David's, Lincoln, Llandaff, and Norwich; also by Lord Dungannon, Lord Colville, and the Marquis of Bath.

Lord Ebury was understood to say that he had received a petition for presentation from the Society of Friends. Hitherto their lordships had refused to receive petitions from that body, as they would not use the term "humble petition." He did not know whether their lordships would now depart from that rule. (Cries of "No, no!") And the noble lord resumed his seat.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Statute Law Revision Bill, the object of which he briefly stated. The bill was read a second time. METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS AND THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

Lord DERBY, in calling the attention of the House to the displacement of labourers in consequence of great public works in the metropolis, said he did not intend to propose any remedy for the evils which he denounced, but wished the matter to receive the serious consideration of their lordships. Numerous railway bills were now awaiting the consent of Parliament, by means of some of which it was sought to drive sixty or seventy miles of new lines through the very heart of the metropolis. One of these lines, the Metropolitan Extension Railway, between Finsbury-circus and Smithfield, which would cut through a most crowded part of the town, proposed the demolition of 500 houses, inhabited by about 5,000 people, of whom 2,000 were already under notice to quit. The inhabitants of this part of the metropolis were too poor to take the ordinary steps to oppose any measure of the kind. The result would be, if the bill passed, that, instead of having, as at present, ten people to a house, the numbers would be probably doubled, as it was unlikely that the present inhabitants, many of them very poor shopkeepers, would lose their customers by quitting the neighbourhood. Under such circumstances the ordinary effects of overcrowding would be produced—namely, drunkenness, sickness, and an absence of all the decencies of domestic life. He thought the appointment of a committee would be of advantage, to inquire into the effects upon the population and the social condition of the metropolis by the great extension of railways.

Lord SHAFTESBURY stated the efforts which he had made at various times to oppose the evil complained of by Lord Derby, by making railway companies responsible to the parties whom they displaced. The demolitions effected under these bills were as great as if a foreign army had invaded the country. Lord Shaftesbury then depicted in terribly simple terms the evils caused by sudden orders to quit on a large neighbourhood, and quoted statistics, which he had collected in person, to show the horribly crowded state of the courts and alleys of the city in consequence of the pulling down of Field-lane and its immediate neighbourhood. It was impossible to describe the effects of this overcrowding on the health and morals of the population. He protested against any further sanction to the wild schemes by which these poor people were turned out of their abodes.

The Bishop of LONDON expressed his gratitude to the two noble lords for calling attention to this matter, and observed that, although it was supposed that overcrowding existed in the east of London only, in the parish of St. John, when Victoria-street was formed, the very evils now complained of were observed, and 5,000 persons were displaced by the demolition of their houses. He cordially concurred in Lord Derby's suggestion that a committee to investigate the subject should be appointed.

Lord GRANVILLE begged the House to remember that some of these lines would be of the greatest advantage to the poorer classes and to the metropolis, because, if properly constructed, they would increase capital, the fund out of which labour must be paid, and increase the salubrity of the metropolis. No one regretted more than he did the overcrowding of the poorer classes in the metropolis, but the remedy was most difficult, and palliatives in the shape of model lodging-houses quite ineffective. Many of the streets and alleys threatened with destruction were the dens of the criminal classes, and he was not sure that it was not a positive act of kindness to the poor to remove the worst of these houses. He doubted whether the appointment of a select committee would be productive of benefit.

Earl GREY confessed himself disappointed that the noble President of the Council had not suggested any means by which the evils referred to might be mitigated. At the same time he was inclined to agree with the noble lord that good rather than evil would

result from the demolition of these confined and dilapidated dwellings if steps were taken to provide better accommodation elsewhere.

The Marquis of BATH did not think their lordships need waste any sympathy on the railway projectors. After some remarks from Lord REDESDALE and Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, the subject dropped, and their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

On Friday, the Marquis of NORMANBY, in moving for a great many papers relative to Italy, entered into a lengthened indictment of all concerned in promoting Italian independence during the last two years, quoting scraps of gossip, *ex parte* statements and extracts from reactionary journals, in a speech occupying some three columns of the *Times*.

Lord WODEHOUSE, on the part of the Government, pointed out that it was not possible to give most of the papers asked for, as they were not in their possession—and much of the information asked was contained in the papers before the House. He briefly commented on the lengthy remarks of Lord NORMANBY, and asserted that the Government had the greatest sympathy with, and admiration of, the efforts made by the Italians for their independence; while he was astonished that the noble marquis seemed to have not a spark of sympathy with those efforts.

The Earl of MALMESBURY urged that the Italian revolution should be looked at from a political rather than a poetical point of view; and expressed his opinion that, looking to the difference of character between the Italians of the north and south, it would be better to have two kingdoms than one in Italy.

No one feels a stronger sympathy with the Italian people than I do, but, if I may be permitted to address one word of advice to them, I would tell them to trust to themselves, and to no other nation, for their liberty; liberty is worth nothing without independence, and they will never be independent if they lean on a foreign reed. (Hear, hear.) I would also advise them when this war is over to smother within their breasts their most natural but violent feelings against Austria. If Italy is to be a great and independent nation, it will be as necessary for her interests and security to have a powerful Germany on one frontier as a powerful France on the other. (Hear, hear.)

Lord LLANOVER was quite sure that if the Italians were left free to govern their own country they would make proper use of the benefits which God had given them, but which despotism had hitherto prevented them from enjoying. (Hear, hear.)

Lord NORMANBY, in reply, accepted the papers offered him by the Government in lieu of those enumerated in his motion, and the House adjourned shortly before eight.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.

On Monday, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a Bill for Preventing and Punishing the Use of Fraudulent Trade Marks was read a second time.

THE TURNBULL CASE.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the appointment and resignation of Mr. Turnbull in the Record-office. He said that he should be prepared to show that the resignation was caused by the direct interference of the head of the department acting on the part of Lord Palmerston, who had changed his opinion with regard to Mr. Turnbull since 1859, when he supported his appointment. That gentleman had had his office insinuated away on the most flimsy pretexts.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that as Mr. Turnbull had given notice that legal proceedings would be taken by him against the secretary to the Protestant Alliance, a discussion in that House was very inconvenient, but he felt bound to vindicate himself from the charge of improper interference which had been brought against him. He denied that the objection to Mr. Turnbull was on the score of religion only, but on that of his decided partisanship, which rendered him unfit to deal with documents relating to an important period of the history of England.

Earl GRANVILLE defended Lord Palmerston. Mr. Turnbull had done his work very well, and his resignation was not in consonance with the advice of his friends; but having resigned, the question of his fitness for the duty was properly raised and decided.

The Earl of DERBY said the real question was not one of religion, but whether this gentleman had received protection against an unfairly conducted attack. As far as he (Lord Derby) could learn, Mr. Turnbull had discharged his duty faithfully and with ability, and it was opposed to all justice and policy to allow the reputation and appointment of a public servant to be whispered away.

After some observations from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in favour of Mr. Turnbull,

Lord GREY and Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that if no explanations were given by her Majesty's Government in regard to Lord Palmerston's letter to the Master of the Rolls they should vote for the Select Committee.

Lord HERBERT could not give a positive negative to the question of Lord Grey, as it was the first time he had heard of the letter; but, judging from the well-known frankness of Lord Palmerston's character, it was very improbable any such letter had been written.

On a division the numbers were—for the committee, 26; against, 41; so the motion was lost.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

At the day-sitting, on Wednesday, a large number of petitions were presented against the abolition of Church-rates, the report of which occupied more than a column of the *Times*. Amongst them was one by Mr. Walpole, from Cambridge University, against the Abolition Bill, and another by Mr. Selwyn, from four archdeacons in the diocese of Durham, and fifty-eight archdeacons of England and Wales, in which they stated that the religion of the Church of England had been regarded as the national religion; that the fabrics of the churches and the services celebrated therein had been provided for by charges upon property, which had been acquired with the knowledge, and assigned with the promise of that rate; that an abolition of the Church-rate would destroy the ties which united Church and State; and the petitioners prayed that the Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates might not pass into law.

Sir J. TRELAWNY then moved the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill. He stated that 600,999 persons last year had subscribed their names to petitions in favour of the abolition of those rates; while, on the other side, the petitions, though numerous, contained only 5, 10, or 20 names. No doubt the supporters of the bill had a smaller majority in the House last year, for which he could not exactly account, though perhaps the probability that a measure of compromise, originating in the report and founded on the evidence before the committee of the House of Lords, would be brought forward which would settle the question, might account for it, or it might have been that a reaction was produced by what certain honest and plain-spoken men had stated before the House of Lords. But, if such were the reason, hon. gentlemen would see that the argument based on such grounds would have held good equally against the Reform Bill or Roman Catholic emancipation.

Nothing could be more illogical than to say that, because two persons held crotchety opinions with regard to a question,—which very possibly they did not altogether understand,—all the consequences which they were desirous to see accomplished would of necessity follow from the change which he was advocating. (Hear.)

Some of the hardest work he had ever undertaken consisted in striving to effect a compromise of the Church-rate question, and he had no intention of carrying the matter further than was proposed by his bill. But he warned the House that by refusing to pass it they were likely to bring about an agitation for ulterior measures.

Within the last few days a very large number of persons attended a conference in London on the subject of this measure, and it seldom happened that the deliberations of any assembly were marked with so much zeal, earnestness, moderation, and concord—it was the most earnest body which had met in the city since the days of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Hear, hear.)

A great deal had been said as regarded the effect of this measure in separating Church and State. He thought this objection a fallacy. Church-rates were not a bond of connexion between Church and State; they were the dependence of the Church on the State. If Parliament abolished them, it would not at all follow that it would be disposed to relax the bonds that connected the Church with the State. The principle of the sacredness of this impost had been abandoned, for the very supporters of the system had contemplated and projected measures of compromise. It was not just to Dissenters to compel them to contribute to the maintenance of a Church to the doctrines of which they did not agree, and which could not be said, since the publication of the notorious "Essays and Reviews," to be uniform. A rev. gentleman, speaking of some of the measures proposed as a compromise of the question, said that passing one of these bills would be something like putting over a sore a plaster not large enough to cover it. (Hear, hear.) Looking to what had followed the passing of the Annuity-tax Bill, which might be regarded as a pilot balloon, he thought the House had enough before it to show that such measures would not be attended with success, and that if they intended to cure the evil they must go to the root. (Hear, hear.) He had been curious to know how the churches of Episcopal communion were kept up in the New England States, and had written to a gentleman for information on the subject.

His correspondent stated that a few were kept up by endowment, but that generally they were maintained on the voluntary principle. It was further stated that very few churches had any special funds for their support, and that all expenses were paid out of the pews and by subscriptions voluntarily offered. Thus it appeared that the Episcopal churches in the United

States were not only built but supported without any Church-rate. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion, he entreated the House not to reject this measure. He believed that its rejection would cause consternation throughout the country. If the friends of the Church refused to make this concession now they might depend upon it that the effect would be to encourage still greater demands affecting the stability of the Church itself. (Hear, hear.)

Lord FERMOY, in seconding the motion, said the Archdeacon of London in a pamphlet on this subject, had conjured up all sorts of evils that he said were sure to follow the abolition of Church-rates. The best answer to these monstrous bugbears was the state of things in Ireland.

In Ireland they had abolished Church-rates, and in the matter of tithes had reduced the revenues of the Church by about one-fourth, and the result was that the Protestant Church in that country had been greatly strengthened. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that a considerable portion of the Irish Catholic members had not come down to help the Dissenters on this occasion, and to relieve them of an impost which oppressed their consciences. The Irish Catholic members were, to use a phrase of the noble lord the Foreign Secretary, "conspicuous for their absence;" but it should not be forgotten that the Dissenters were always willing and ready to come down to the House to help them when they had a battle to fight for the freedom of conscience. (Hear, hear.)

He believed that the Church of England would be strengthened by the abolition of Church-rates. All churches were becoming less State Churches and more missionary churches; but how could that be a good missionary church which was every day forcing the consciences of the people? (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. HEATHCOTE rose to move that the bill be read a second time that day six months. In the course of his speech he said:—

The hon. baronet (Sir J. Trelawny) had expressed a strong belief that the measure which he had proposed was one that, among other advantages, would tend to the security of the Established Church. He had no doubt the hon. baronet had satisfied himself of the truth of that statement; but if he could only succeed in convincing those who supported him of the same truth, he was afraid the hon. baronet would lose most of his supporters (a laugh); for it must be clear to every man who had taken the trouble to read the evidence produced before the committee of the House of Lords, that two propositions were made out there. One of these was that a very large proportion of those who did not conform to the Church of England did not require the abolition of this impost; the other was that many of those who did desire its abolition avowed that they did so only as means to one end (hear, hear)—as a step in a road which they thought most important—for, to use the emphatic words of one of these gentlemen, "So long as the Church lasts so long will this controversy last." (Hear, hear.) Therefore, whatever might be the construction of the hon. baronet's language, his action undoubtedly was one of the unmitigated hostility to the Church of England (hear, hear), and it was understood by a great number of those who supported him. (Hear, hear.)

The hon. baronet had said that if this bill were thrown out it would be impossible for things to remain as they were. He for one did not desire they should remain in their present state.

But whenever the word "exemption" was mentioned members opposite said, "We do not care for exemption; we want to prevent your having the right by law to regulate these matters amongst yourselves." (Cheers.) The difficulty, after all, seemed one to be solved, not by argument but by action. He himself wished to see the principle of exemption tried.

It seemed to him that a very great and heavy responsibility now rested on both sides of the House. If he might venture to say so, a heavy responsibility rested with the Government. (Cheers.) It rested with them that the ground should be cleared by the rejection of this bill, which rejection must be antecedent to any scheme for the settlement of this question. (Loud cheers.)

He did not think how gentlemen opposite would allow the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) to monopolise the protection of the Church. The rising of a single Cabinet Minister to oppose the bill would divest the opposition to this bill of any party character.

If the ground were only cleared for them, he would put it to his hon. and right hon. friends on his side of the House whether it was not a duty on them to give up something of their cherished opinions, not to insist on the extreme of justice, and to consider as practical men what course was most likely to restore peace to the country, and to terminate an agitation which was hostile to the best interests and grating to the best feelings of all parties. (Cheers.)

Mr. PACKE seconded the motion, contending that voluntary contributions would not be an adequate substitute for Church-rates, especially in the matter of repairs to the fabric.

Mr. MARSH thought there should be some little concession on both sides of the question. All great questions had been compromises. The remedy he proposed was, that every man who objected to pay the rate should be at once exempted, and that he should not afterwards be permitted to vote in his vestry upon any subject connected with the making or the appropriation of the rate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE referred to a recent return, showing that in the last twenty years twenty bills for settling this question had been brought in and suffered shipwreck. He did not think that those who might sit on those benches in 1881 should in like manner call for a return of Church-rate Bills during the next twenty years, and should have presented to them a beggarly account of empty coffers.

quences in the shape of twenty more bills shipwrecked like those whose fate they had now to deplore. His own opinions were indeed unchanged, and he would have no right to represent the University of Oxford if they had changed. It might be doubtful if the union of Church and State was involved in the question, for in the case of Ireland, where Church-rates were abolished in 1833, the practical effect has been materially to strengthen the position of the Church. (Hear, hear.) He had no abstract objection to the exemption of Dissenters:—

If it had been possible to give to that proposition, or if it were now possible to give to it, a shape which would make it acceptable to those for whose benefit it is intended, I would gladly confront some abstract difficulties for the sake of attaining an end so beneficial; but that undoubtedly is not the prospect at present before us. It is vain to press upon any party a boon that which they through their organs think fit to consider as an offence, and, if so, I must reluctantly confess that, whether the proposed exemption be good in itself or not, we cannot look to it as amounting to a settlement of this question. (Hear, hear.) I am bound to say, at the same time, that those who have made that proposition, and those who in principle even if with reluctance, are ready to assent to it, are entitled, at all events, to ask that they may no longer be regarded as enemies of religious liberty. (Hear, hear.) A desire to obtain the money of Dissenters for purposes which belong exclusively to the Church is a desire which I, for one, do not entertain, and which I believe is not entertained by any party in this House.

But it was obvious that there was a real division, both in Parliament and in the country, upon this subject.

If it be true, and it is true, that there is a strong sentiment in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, I think that those rate-payers who come forward by tens and twenties of thousands, not to claim exemption from a tax, but to ask of Parliament that they might be allowed to continue to pay, evince a strength of principle and of purpose which the hon. baronet the member for Tavistock would do well to take into his consideration. (Cheers.)

There was a difference between populous parishes and the rural parishes, where the rate was levied with entire satisfaction:—

I do not hesitate to say, indeed, that while I think your Church-rate is a good law in your small and rural parishes, in your populous parishes it has ceased to be a good law, and has become a bad one. (Hear, hear.) In populous parishes you have large masses of Dissenters and other numerous classes of persons who are not in practical and ordinary communion with the Church. In small and rural parishes you have comparatively few of either class. In rural parishes property which bears the rate is either stationary or slowly progressive, and the rate is understood by those who pay it as falling on the same property and in the same proportions as in the times of their forefathers.

In the rural districts the burden and the benefit went together. The burden was to pay rate out of property—the benefit was to have a seat and place in the parish church; and that was still the operation of the law in the small rural parishes. Why, then, should this ancient law cease? Why in the 8,000 or 10,000 parishes where the rate is levied with as much satisfaction and as much assent as any other public charge should they abolish Church-rates? (Cheers.) He defended the law not because it was old, but because it was good, and for which no efficient substitute could be found. It was charged on the land, and was managed by the occupier of the land, and was thus most congenial to the genius of English institutions; while the result of the payment was enjoyed by the peasantry of the country. In the rural districts the Church-rate was a local charge on land, and at the same time a local benefit; and if Church-rates were thus abolished the support of the fabric of the Church would be at an end. Dissenters were in the main collected in the populous parishes, and the offer was made to them to exempt themselves from the rate if they pleased, but they did not please. If Church-rates were in fact the cause of providing the means of religious worship for the great majority of the poor, were they to be abolished for the sake of a minority who declared they had a grievance from which they would not accept exemption? If Church-rates were abolished, the task of finding a substitute would fall in a most disproportionate degree on the working clergy of the Church.

In those cases in which Church-rates have been abolished, but where there are ample means, practically a very great evil has been inflicted by the burden imposed on the time and mind of the clergymen. Some of your most efficient parish priests have told you that they have no difficulty in providing means for the maintenance of their churches, but great difficulty in providing the machinery by which these means may be brought into operation. . . . I, for one, confess, that I am not willing to intrust to mere speculation the fate of those venerable fabrics the parish churches of England, which to this hour are among the chief glories of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone had his own suggestions:—

I can only say, without attempting or presuming to enter into details, that I see no abstract reason why we should not proceed in some such manner as this,—begin by frankly accepting that power of the majority of the parish, which until this time we have never converted into a right; for so far as legal dicta are concerned I apprehend that the gist of the authorities is that there is a legal obligation on a parish to support the church, although the means of giving effect to that obligation are wanting. If you are to legislate in the sense of conciliation you must convert that power of the majority into a right. Then you must enable the parish, by its own deliberate and solemn act, to pass, as it were, into a new state, of which new state the characteristic shall be the absence, or, as the hon. baronet prefers calling it, the abolition of the present law of Church-rates. Well, along with that I must as firmly maintain the

right of the parish to tax itself; but I don't think your duty would stop there. Looking to the state of the parishes in which the old system has lapsed, you ought to give effect to a suggestion of the hon. member for Oldham; you ought to give powers to all the parishes where the ancient Church-rate has lapsed to form a voluntary church vestry, which, when formed by willing consent of those who choose to constitute it, shall take the place of the old vestry, and still exercise the powers of taxation. It appears to me, on the basis like that, some settlement of this kind might be arrived at, and if with that is not combined the exemption of Dissenters, I wish to be clearly understood, so far as I am concerned, that it is not because I am afraid of entering upon that subject, but simply because we are told that Dissenters are unwilling to accept exemption. If, on these terms, or any terms like them, it be impossible to come to agreement, I can only say I shall deeply regret it; but, if we cannot I have no option but to record my vote as I have recorded it before.

They had no right to assume that the House of Lords would accept this bill—

I think the House of Lords, in refusing to confer on themselves such an enormous pecuniary boon as is proposed to be forced upon them by the excessive and officious attachment of the hon. baronet and his colleagues (a laugh),—the country will feel that in taking that course the House of Lords is not interfering with the privileges of Parliament (cheers), but is occupying a strong and probably an impregnable position. (Cheers.)

He was bound to say, as a member for a clerical constituency, and he must add, on broader and larger grounds, it was his absolute duty to record his vote in opposition to the second reading of this bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT then rose and said:—

The proposition which the right hon. gentleman has now sketched is the same, I believe, in all its points that he laid before the House some two or three sessions ago. It appears to me to have just that fault that he and almost every speaker has attributed to all the plans that have been offered for compromise and conciliation in regard to this question. If I understand him literally, he must begin by accepting the bill of my hon. friend the member for Tavistock (a laugh); because he said it would be necessary entirely to abolish Church-rates ("No, no!"), and that, having abolished Church-rates, then it would be necessary in certain parishes to enter into a new state of things where his new system would be applicable and might be established. Well, I am quite ready to go with him so far as regards the acceptance of the bill now before the House (a laugh), and, when we have proceeded so far, if it can be shown that there is a necessity for further legislation with regard to those parishes for which he most fears, I shall be ready, in a conciliatory spirit (a laugh) to consider the proposition he has offered to the House. But the fact is, if you strip from the proposition of the right hon. gentleman all the gloss he has put upon it, it comes to this—that where, in the present state of the law, you cannot get any Church-rate, you shall be content to go without it; but where you can still get it, you shall use the law to compel the payment of it. Now, I am of opinion that, unless the House is prepared to adopt the bill of my hon. friend, the proper course is to leave the question exactly where it stands. I am perfectly sure, and I speak with knowledge of the feeling of thousands in regard to Church-rates, when I say that not one of the propositions that has been made is likely in the smallest degree to pass this House with the consent of those by whom this measure is promoted; and, even if it were possible to pass, I believe it would have no sensible effect in allaying the continued agitation of this question in the various parishes where Church-rates have not yet been abolished. I am very glad to find that the question to-day is not, as far as hon. gentlemen opposite are concerned, in the hands of the hon. and learned member for the University of Dublin. I thought it unfortunate that a gentleman coming from a country where Church-rates had been abolished by the English members, himself an eminent lawyer, should last year have taken the position he did. If the cause of the Church were really identified with Church-rates—and I believe it is not—I should be glad that its advocacy was in the hands of the hon. baronet the member for the University of Oxford. Nothing deserves more to be applauded than the spirit in which he has discussed this question. (Hear, hear.) But when I see his right hon. colleague get up from this side of the House just with that sort of misty notion on this subject which he had some eighteen years ago on many other questions ("Hear, hear," and a laugh), I am led to believe that there is an influence in that ancient and eminent University which busies itself in the learning of the past, sees little of the present, and shuts its eyes resolutely to the future (a laugh)—a something which prevents such intelligent men from perceiving the real truth of the matter now before us. Last year I took the liberty of addressing the House on this subject, when I endeavoured to appeal to the self-respect of hon. gentlemen opposite, to their generosity, and that feeling of justice which I trust is not and cannot be obliterated from the mind of any one who hears me. I showed them how much the Nonconformists of England have done, how much the Nonconformists of Wales, how much the Free Churches of Scotland, how much the unendowed Catholic Churches of Ireland have done; and I did them only the justice to say that, if the congregations of their church were placed in the same position, less Church-rates, less tithes, less endowments altogether, I believed that, being richer than any other class, they would show a liberality in supporting their own Christian organisation certainly not less than has been displayed by any of the unendowed churches in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) The entire pecuniary amount in dispute is some 250,000*l.* a-year; but of this sum I think it may be fairly assumed that 100,000*l.* is paid by those whom you are now prepared to exempt. The whole question, therefore, for this great Church of England is a matter of only 150,000*l.* a-year, an amount, too, which you are not likely to lose, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer says, in all those country parishes which he describes; because it is clear

that if there were no law to compel the landlord, the occupier, or anybody else to pay, still the high probability—nay, the absolute certainty is, that the great bulk of those persons, if they are in connexion with the Established Church, would be able and willing to contribute under a voluntary organisation at least as much as they now pay under the action of an uncertain law. Not being a member of the Established Church, many will say that I am not an authority on a point like this; but I think I am as good a judge as you of what Churchmen would do. The right hon. gentleman has really paid some unfortunate compliments to his Church. He asks, "What are these people to do who are to be launched at once upon a system of voluntarism?" and he talks of ancient and ancestral customs, thinking that if you break them down, and make these persons voluntaries, some dreadful thing will happen. Well, but we have often heard these vague predictions before, and experience teaches that nothing wrong ever comes from doing that which is just. (Hear, hear.) You may depend upon it that not one of those evils will arise which he insinuatingly, as I think, describes as likely to happen; but, if his prophecies were true, what a conclusive proof they would furnish of the deadness of the Church Establishment! (Hear, hear.) We are told that the clergy—not the congregation—have to undertake the education and provide for the repairs connected with the church. Well, the congregations do these things among all the unendowed churches. There is a committee, an organisation, a treasurer, and all the appliances for carrying on this work; and the ministers of the Dissenting bodies are, for the most part, not troubled with these considerations. These matters are attended to by the lay members, and the minister never for a moment imagines it to be possible that the windows of the chapel will be left unglazed, the slates off, or the building tottering, merely because he can't go round the parish or town and by force of law compel everybody to contribute. (Hear, hear.) There is one point to which I invite attention, because, although the temper of hon. gentlemen opposite in the discussion of this subject is very much improved, and that of the hon. member for Leicestershire (Mr. Peake) particularly so (laughter), yet, if you had shown a disposition to arrange this question, if arrangement were possible, some twenty or thirty years ago, who knows but it might have been done? But you always neglect this moderation until you have got into that kind of difficulty which makes an army become very civil—namely, when it is on the point of surrender. (A laugh.) I perceive in these debates that hon. gentlemen opposite, not themselves connected with the Nonconformist Churches, are not aware of the exact state of feeling of their members on this question. In fact, Dissenters when talking of Churchmen, and Churchmen when talking of Dissenters, are so much the creatures of association, and are so widely apart, that they know very little of each other's mode of thinking. But I will tell the House what the Dissenters object to, and what they feel on this subject. They feel that it is a struggle for supremacy. (Hear, hear.) I have nothing to conceal in this matter, because, although, of course, for the sake of the country, I wish to see this question speedily settled, yet, looking twenty years forward, it is not of the slightest consequence whether it is settled in this Session of Parliament or not. But Dissenters do not regard this as a mere matter of twopenny in the pound. If it were so, they bear in mind that they could as easily attack you for exacting twopenny from them as you could attack them for not wishing to be plundered of twopenny. If, therefore, it is a matter of twopenny on the one side, it is the same on the other. But it is really a question of supremacy, too, on the part of a great Establishment which is as much political as religious, against which their forefathers have fought, and against which they are still inevitably obliged to contend. I shall tell the House exactly what a number of Dissenters would say about this matter if discussing it with me. They regard certain things in your Church as highly obnoxious and utterly to be condemned, which you would not condemn at all because you are accustomed to them, and therefore cannot see the ugly features which the Nonconformists fancy they can discern. There is not a Church in Christendom except yours in which the highest dignitaries are not appointed by ecclesiastical authority. In the Church of Rome the bishops are ultimately appointed by the Pope. In the Episcopal Churches of the American continent, whether the Church be connected with yours or the Episcopal Methodist Church, we have never heard that Mr. Buchanan or General Cass appointed their bishops. They are appointed either by devout men of the congregations, or by the ministers to those congregations. In this country it is not so. I am not going to argue whether it is a good thing or not, but to show that this matter has made a great impression on the minds of the Nonconformists for generations past, and therefore anything which binds them to a subjection to your Church, gives it a supremacy, or enables it especially to exact money from them, is a thing to which it is impossible for them in any shape to assent. (Hear, hear.) You know that you had a Presbyterian Prime Minister seven years ago, who appointed bishops of the Church of England. The present Prime Minister is said to have appointed nearly one-half of the present bench of bishops. Now, although the present Prime Minister is regarded by many as a great Statesman, few, I think, would regard him as a person exactly suited to be a divine or a high ecclesiastical authority. (Great laughter.) I believe the noble lord is not now present, but, as everybody knows, he has not always been thought very orthodox in some of the opinions he has expressed, and I lately saw a paragraph in the newspapers stating that he is now sitting under a noted Scotch Presbyterian preacher. (Laughter.) I don't suppose that, generally speaking, he would be thought any the worse of among Churchmen as an appointer of the bishops of the Established Church; but it is not so among the Nonconformist body. They conceive that to be a bad system, and if you were to go among the thousands who attend the Nonconformist congregations in England and Wales on the Sunday—if you were to enter their houses and listen to their conversation on all those matters, you would hear them express their wonder that there should be twenty-four high dignitaries of the Church, generally receiving from 5,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* per annum, enjoying their fine palatial residences during one-half of the year, and partaking in the business of politics in the arena of Parliament during the other. All this is to you familiar, and by its familiarity does not offend you, but it shocks the Nonconformists, and if it were proposed to establish

anything approaching to it in their churches it would almost produce a rebellion. You have 10,000 livings or more in your Church. Of them 5,000 are in the hands of private persons. What grievances and evils does this system lead to! The Nonconformists believe that the system of selling Church livings, which prevails to so large an extent, is a departure from the original trust, and is a thing offensive to common sense and in the eye of Heaven. (Hear, hear.) The member for Tavistock referred to some book recently written, which has caused a good deal of sensation; I was reading the other day an article on the national Church which a great number of gentlemen in this House might consider with great advantage, and on the question of private property in Church livings Mr. B. Wilson makes this observation:—

In accordance with a strong tendency in England to turn every interest into a right of so-called private property, the nominations to the offices of the national Church have come by an abuse to be regarded as part of the estates of patrons, instead of trusts as they really are. No trustee of any analogous property—of a grammar-school for instance—would think of selling his right of appointment; he would consider the proper exercise of the trust his duty; much less would any court of law acknowledge that a beneficial interest in that trust property was an asset belonging to the estate of a trustee. If the nomination to the place of a schoolmaster ought to be considered as purely fiduciary, much more should the nomination of a spiritual person to his parochial charge.

A large majority in the House, I suppose, agree in those observations; but, as this system exists, and as people among the Nonconformists of England constantly read accounts in the public press of transactions which take place under this system, the repulsion created in their minds to the Establishment is such as makes it impossible to hope that you will ever satisfactorily settle this question of Church-rates on any other basis than that offered by the bill of my hon. friend. With respect to this sale of livings, there was an announcement in an influential newspaper to the effect that a patron wished to find a clergyman of not less than eighty years of age, whom he wished to present to a living of 700*l.* He was called in the newspaper paragraph a disinterested patron, but, of course, they all knew how disinterested he was. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The other day, in St. Luke's, Chelsea, there appeared this appeal to the public:—

To all who are interested in the truth of Christ this appeal is made by the parishioners of St. Luke's, Chelsea, under the following circumstances:—On the 27th of this month the next presentation to the living of the above parish is to be sold by auction, unless previously purchased by private contract. The parishioners are most anxious to secure a faithful ministry, and to prevent the calamity of a Tractarian purchaser of the living, especially in the present times. The only way of effecting this is to purchase the living themselves, and present it to an Evangelical clergyman. But, as the time is very short and the sum demanded large, they must, to succeed, obtain the aid of all those who wish to preserve the preaching of the Gospel in its purity. It is therefore earnestly prayed that this appeal be not made in vain, but that they may receive the support of every one in this good work according to their ability. Resolutions embodying the above sentiments were unanimously carried at a large and influential meeting of the parishioners, held in the vestry-room on the 18th inst., and a committee was appointed to carry the same into effect.

Here is the congregation of a great Christian parish appealing to the public in England, and in the 19th century, to enable them to free themselves from the calamity of having a clergyman whom they might wholly condemn thrust on them by a private patron! (Hear, hear.) I will next call the attention of the House to a case of this kind. A few weeks ago great attention was called to the case of a sale of a church living, which was reported in the *Norfolk News*. There was a place in the neighbourhood of Diss, in Norfolk, called Shelfanger. The right to the next presentation was sold at Garraway's Coffee-house by Mr. Clark, of the firm of Farebrother, Clarke, and Lye. The auctioneer read the notice, which stated that the property was to be sold subject to the life of the present incumbent; that there was a residence, containing so many bed-rooms, and so many acres of globe land; and that the age of the incumbent was stated in a document in possession of the vendor (laughter) obtained in the year 1816, in which his age was there stated to be forty-five; that the incumbent informed him that he was born on an Easter-day, which occurred about 1770. (Laughter.) On reference to an old prayer-book kept in the parish church (it was the auctioneer who was making this statement) he found that Easter-day occurred on the day mentioned in 1771, and did not occur again till 1773, nor again till 1793, and therefore there was no doubt that he was born on the 13th of March, 1771. Then he stated that the population of the parish was 500, that the duty was morning and afternoon, and the income was from 500*l.* to 600*l.* a-year. He added—"I was much struck when I saw Mr. Morris yesterday"—the auctioneer had been to Shelfanger to see Mr. Morris, the incumbent. "The first question he put to me was, 'I suppose you have come down to see when I am going to die? There have been gentlemen for the last four or five years visiting me—(loud laughter)—about every five or six weeks—(renewed laughter)—and, at last, all I did was to show my nose at the top of the stairs.' I said, 'I have come down for no such purpose; it is no part of my duty to say when you are going to die; but, of course, having regard to your age, which is so much above the ordinary age of man, you cannot expect to live very long.'" (Laughter.) Then, further, the auctioneer, addressing his congregation, said, "I have not said a word whether you will have possession to-morrow or in the next ten years. I can only say, that the incumbent is of the advanced age of ninety, and you may calculate the day it will fall in." Then there was some bidding—first, 2,000*l.*, then 2,500*l.*, and then the auctioneer told them it was a charming agricultural district, inhabited by tenant farmers of great respectability, that the tithes were easily collected. The biddings rose to 2,600*l.*, and he then said, if any one is desirous of putting a son into the Church, this was an opportunity that was not likely to occur again. That raised the bidding to 2,800*l.*, and the auctioneer then used the language of reproach, and said the property was to be sacrificed; but the property was ultimately sold for 2,800*l.*, and the name of the purchaser did not transpire. Now that would be very amusing if it were not very shocking. There may be things to be deplored among the Nonconformists of England and Wales, and no one denies that evils are inseparable from human infirmity; but the description of such a transaction as I have read cannot be pointed to among the Nonconformists. Another point referred to by the hon. Member for Tavistock was that at the present day you could not appeal to the people on the

authority of a united Church. You know that you have every kind of difference among you in your belief—the torrid zone and the frigid zone, and the temperate zone too, for aught that I know. My right hon. friend referred to a book published very lately. It would be unbecoming in me to express a strong opinion with respect to those Essays; but what must be the effect on the Nonconformists in England and Wales when they see what is now taking place in your Church? It may be distressing to you, but to them it is an effectual bar against their admitting your theory, that they can in any way support your Church and admit a supremacy by the continuance of an exaction such as this. I do not mean to detain the House by reading extracts from these Essays, some of which are written in the very finest style of English composition, and contains much that is sound, liberal, and true, while others cause pain, because they have passages not written with that affectionate and reverend spirit proper in discussing the claim of the authenticity of Scripture. These writers, however, have been denounced, I understand, by the great body of the bishops. (Cries of "Question.") If all that was said against them were true, you have seven champions of Un-Christendom; and who are they? Among them are the Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, the head master of a renowned public school, the principal or vice-principal of an institution whose object is to rear up young men for the service of the Church, and the Regius Professor of Oxford University. Bear in mind that these seven men may not be the only men in your Church who hold these opinions, but they have stepped out of the ranks to propound them. If, then, you go to the people of England on the authority of a divided Church, I ask whether it is worth while to take either the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the proposition of the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire, that of the member for Warwickshire, or that submitted in another place. All these propositions are based on an ignorance of the state of feeling among the Nonconformists of this country, and I therefore ask the House to give, if possible, its assent to the bill of my hon. friend. I have shown you that the whole is a miserable question of 150,000*l.* a-year. I remember that the Bishop of Oxford—a great authority with hon. gentlemen opposite—stated some years ago in Parliament that he objected altogether to Parliamentary grants, that he was sure that nothing was so bad for the Church as anything like public aid, which hindered the development of its own zeal and liberality; and that he trusted that no man who valued the Church would come to Parliament. If that were true with respect to the building of churches, it was equally true with respect to their maintenance. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I say, for this 150,000*l.* a-year, is it worth while running the risk of failure which must necessarily attend any of those projects submitted in place of the present bill? The hon. member here referred to the large amounts of money collected by the Nonconformists and Free Church people for the construction and maintenance of their churches and schools, and for the purposes of religious worship and missionary enterprises, and then proceeded:—If this sum of 150,000*l.* a-year be taken away by vote of Parliament, the members of the Church of England can, if they like, raise that sum just as well as the Dissenters could raise 150,000*l.* a-year additional for any great object. (Hear, hear.) I say, in conclusion, that you must not misunderstand the character of the Nonconformists. They come down from the Puritans of an early period, who, I believe, have gained for England all that she has of freedom in her constitution. That is the opinion of Hume the historian, and of every one, I think, who carefully reads history. Well, the lamp which they first lighted has been kept burning by the Nonconformists of later days. Their principles have never died out, but find greater and greater acceptance with all classes of the people; and I assure you in all sincerity that any attempt to settle this question which would leave any shred of the Church-rate unrepulsed would be a failure, and the Nonconformists will never abandon the field until complete victory is won. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI said that if this bill were carried, its first effect would be to deprive parishes of the power of self-legislation, a step which ought not to be favoured by the professors of popular principles. The law as it stood was founded on the principle of affording facility for religious worship to the people of this country; but it was declared to be a grievance to the Dissenters. Now, a Dissenter was not an alien, but an Englishman with all his feelings and rights, and it was his duty to yield to that majority to which it was a part of our constitutional system to defer, as it was his right to take advantage of that majority when he belonged to it. If the Dissenter had a grievance on this matter, had not every effort been made and measures brought forward to relieve him from that grievance by exempting him from the payment of the Church-rates? The right hon. gentleman then vindicated himself from the imputation of having made this a party question; and he was only influenced by a desire to rescind the resolution to which the House had come with regard to the abolition of Church-rates, which was necessary before any attempt could be made at an adequate adjustment of this question. Although Sir J. Trelawny had repudiated any intention of damaging the Established Church, yet Mr. Bright had avowed that this measure was directed against the Church as an Establishment.

The hon. gentleman has introduced a religious discussion, and has referred to doctrinal considerations with which, I say, we have nothing to do here. (Hear, hear.) He has read from a book which I suppose most gentlemen have read, and which I have read. I find in it stated, with an ostentatious air of being new discoveries, many things which I knew before. (Laughter.) I shall not enter into any criticism of that book or its objects, but I may observe that many books have been written, and some by clergymen, which were not intended to do much good for the Church of England, but those books are not read now, their authors are forgotten, and the Church of England still flourishes. (Cheers.) I protest, therefore, against the introduction of a doctrinal discussion into our consideration of the question of Church-rates. The hon. baronet took elaborate pains to free himself from the consequences of the evidence given by the Liberation Society before a

committee in another place. He took pains to show that he had no connexion with such sentiments as were there put forth, but the hon. member for Birmingham threw over the order of battle prepared by the hon. baronet, and accepted, recognised, acknowledged, and sanctioned the whole evidence of the Liberation Society (hear, hear); nay, he illustrated it, and aggravated it. No one can say from this moment that he is unacquainted with the purposes of those who are at the bottom of this movement, and who have occasioned this movement. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman has given us a history of Nonconformity, but it was not a history confined to the past and the present; it extended to the future. He has not concealed their objects or designs. I honour such adversaries; they are men with whom it is, indeed, a pleasure to deal (a laugh), for we know what we have to encounter. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman tells us that we owe all our liberties to the Nonconformists. Now, I will make this admission to him,—I think we owe a great deal to the Nonconformists of the present day, many of whom are highly to be respected, and some are entitled to the esteem of the country. But the liberties of England are somewhat older than Nonconformity. (Hear, hear.)

After denying the justice of a comparison which Mr. Bright had instituted between the Church of England and the American Episcopal Church, the right hon. gentleman concluded:—

The Church of England is not the mere depository of doctrines: it is a part of England, it is a part of her liberties, a part of her national character, and there is much depending upon it to which the hon. member has not chosen to refer. (Hear, hear.) It is a security for local government, a considerable security for local government, which I have heard described by a Radical Reformer as "an archaeological curiosity." ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) It is a barrier against that centralising supremacy which has been in so many countries fatal to liberty, and it is because the bill of the hon. baronet is opposed to this great institution, because the parish system is spoken of with contempt, and the Church attacked in a more vindictive spirit, and because both are assailed by the bill of the hon. baronet, I shall give it my uncompromising opposition. (Loud cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, in considering this question, they were bound to look at the state of the Church of England, and to see how best its interests could be maintained. The vexed question of tithes had been settled by Parliament, and the revenue derived from it had been peacefully applied to the purposes of the Church. Other questions of Church property had been satisfactorily arranged, and to the benefit of the Church. But this matter of Church-rates was still the subject of agitation, and there was moreover a strange division upon the law.

Is it possible, or is it not, to place the Church of England, in respect of Church-rates, in the same position as it now holds with respect to tithes, and landed property? If we could do so we should, in my judgment, be justified in looking forward to an uninterrupted career of usefulness from the Church of England (Hear, hear), against which Nonconformists would then have no ground of quarrel. My hon. friend (Mr. Bright) has alluded to the connexion between the Church and State, by the appointment of bishops by the head of the State, and to the sale of presentations. As far as the sale of presentations is concerned, it is an abuse which I would wish to see put an end to, but it does not appear to me to afford any argument that Dissenters are justified, in consequence of an abuse existing in the Church, in refusing to pay the rate. (Hear, hear.) But the question is not one of mere abstract right, it is what will be most for the advantage of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) Various propositions have been made to meet this (Church-rate) grievance and to settle this question. One proposal was that Dissenters should be exempted. I do not think that would prove a settlement of the question. But let us consider the value of the proposition, which has high authority to support it, and which was received with favour in the House of Lords. It seems to be, in the first place, that in assenting to that arrangement you would be parting with the principle of a National Church, because the value of a National Church is not that it differs from Independents or Baptists, but that it is a Church which the State has established and sanctioned for the worship of God. (Hear, hear.) I never could see why those who differ in opinions from the Church, and who object to its connexion with the State, why they could not recognise the advantage of a nation like this being actuated by a feeling of religion, and providing the means of rendering homage to the Almighty. (Hear, hear.) But if this plan were adopted, would you not be saying to the Dissenters, "True it is that we have a Church for the benefit of those who adopt the Thirty-nine Articles, but you can have no benefit from it; you are exempted from payment of Church-rates because you can derive no advantage from the Church." But I deny that such is the fact. I say the Church of England is for the national benefit, and not for the benefit solely of those who belong to the Church. (Hear, hear.) There would be great difficulties (some which he specified) in carrying such a law of partial exemption into operation. It remains to be seen whether there are other means by which the Church can obtain a substitute for the revenue now devoted to the repairs of the sacred edifices. I own I was rather surprised to hear it said that this difficulty would be found in the country parishes. In the large towns, where Dissenters are numerous, it is probable there would be difficulties in the way of voluntary rates, but in the country districts nearly all our Churchmen and the landowners would be certain to contribute. If this bill passes there can be no objection to the introduction of clauses to meet that object, as was done in a bill that was introduced by my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Sir G. Grey). It has been proposed that, as in olden times, the clergyman of the parish was endowed with tithes by the owners of land in the parish, powers should now be given to landowners to charge their land with payments for the repair of the parish church. In comparison with tithes, a very small sum would be required, and I believe the landowners of this country would not be unwilling to create rentcharges for that purpose. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, I believe that voluntary contributions, not only from farmers, but from the landowners, would provide a fund sufficient for the repairs of the churches. (Hear, hear.) We have seen of late years, I am glad to say, a

great revival of sympathy for the Church in this country. No one can travel through the country without noticing the number of new churches that have been built, not by contributions from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but by the voluntary offerings of landowners who have been desirous in this way of contributing to the comfort and promoting the religious welfare of their neighbours. In the present state of feeling, I do not believe that if this 250,000*l.* a-year is taken away, the parish churches, of which my right hon. friend is so justly proud, would be allowed to fall into decay, but I believe that voluntary endowments and contributions would sustain them in all their ancient beauty and perfection. (Hear, hear.) If such be the case, then I say it would be a great advantage for the Church—and it is an object which those who wish well to the Church ought to promote—to get rid of this source of difference between Churchmen and Dissenters. (Hear, hear.)

How did this question really stand?

Does anyone expect that if by a majority we reject this Bill to-day the agitation will be at an end?—(Hear, hear.)—or that the committees which have been formed to bring about the abolition of Church-rates will cease to exist? (Hear, hear.) I cannot suppose that if adopted here by a small majority my hon. friend's bill would pass the House of Lords, but what a triumph that would be for the Church, and what a pleasant prospect it is to look upon! (Hear, hear.) I know well what a Dissenting agitation is. (Hear, hear.) I remember the Dissenters combined to put an end to the slave-trade, and afterwards to slavery, and I remember the number of papers they sent throughout the country to promote those praiseworthy objects. They will use the same machinery in this instance. At a general election the question will be fought upon every hustings, and the agitations will certainly be continued until Church-rates are finally abolished. (Hear, hear.) But is it for the advantage of the Church that there should be this continual agitation? Can it derive any benefit or advantage from the continuance of such an agitation for a period of five or ten years? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WALPOLE (who rose amid loud cries of "Divide") criticised Lord J. Russell's speech as illogical and inconsequent. His hon. friend the member for Oxford (Sir W. Heathcote) had suggested the basis of a settlement; he had appealed to the Government, but the Government had not answered that appeal; his hon. friend said he would resist the pure abolition of the Church-rate, but he would clear the ground for a settlement that the Government might propose, and that they might accept. But, if the Government neglected its duty altogether, was it hopeless to defend a portion of one of the institutions of the country—a portion with which the noble lord once said the whole was involved, and that if one part were taken the whole would be destroyed? Could they not pause a moment, and consider whether the more temperate advice of his hon. friend was not advice to which, for the welfare and peace of the country, they might listen? A grievance is acknowledged, and a remedy is offered. But the remedy was refused. And why?

Not because the remedy was inadequate or incomplete, but because the grievance was to be kept alive—a trivial grievance, as the hon. member for Birmingham had just called it, of 2*d.* in the pound; and it was to be kept alive for ulterior objects. (Cheers from the Opposition.) The ulterior object was to sever the Church from the State, and apply the property of the Church to other purposes. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) The right hon. gentleman denied that the voluntary contributions on which the noble lord placed his reliance would be adequate as a substitute for the rate, and concluded:—If, by the rejection of the Bill, this agitation was to continue, the blame of that agitation must rest with those who refused to accept an adequate remedy for an alleged grievance, in order to make the vantage-ground they might gain the point from which they could direct their assaults against the institution of which, up to this moment, the noble lord had been a supporter. (Cheers and cries of "Divide.")

After a few words from Sir J. Trelawny in reply, The House divided. The numbers were:—

For the Bill	281
Against it	288

Majority	15
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The result of the division was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial benches. The Bill was then read a second time, and the Committee thereupon was fixed for Wednesday next.

THE LATE HARVEST.

On Thursday, on the order for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. CAIRD called attention to the serious deficiency of last harvest, and the consequent necessity for increased economy in the public expenditure. He described the failure as having extended to potatoes as the cereal crops, and the prospects of the future harvest as not much better; with the best weather, he said, we could not hope for more than an average crop. Large importations of foreign corn had prevented the pressure upon this country which had been felt in such a state of things when we were dependent upon home supply: but by these large importations we had incurred a very great outlay, and the consequence had been difficulties of a monetary kind, a rise in the rate of interest, and commercial and manufacturing distress. Under these circumstances, it seemed to him that there should be a greater reduction of the public expenditure.

SYRIA.

Mr. FITZGERALD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any information as to a note said to have been presented by Prince Labanoff to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, commenting on the report made by the Grand Vizier to the Sultan of the result of his inquiries into the complaints of the Christian subjects of the Porte; whether that note had received the

support of the French Minister; and whether the subject of that note and the demands it contains were to be brought under the notice of the Conference at Paris.

(Continued on page 192.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

POLAND.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

Several letters received here from Warsaw, agree in stating that the Russian General Zabalkof, who gave the order to fire upon the people, had been brought before a court martial. The Minister of Police, M. Von Trepow, had been dismissed. Governor Gortschakoff had received orders from St. Petersburg to institute a searching investigation into the conduct of the military during the recent disturbances.

POSEN, March 5.

All Polish noblemen holding offices throughout the kingdom of Poland have tendered their resignations. Their example has been followed by all the Poles in the Russian service.

BERLIN, March 5.

The *New Prussian Gazette* (*Kreuz Zeitung*) says:—"According to private advices from Warsaw, Prince Gortschakoff is said to have telegraphed the address of the inhabitants to St. Petersburg, and received an unfavourable reply from the Emperor, who blamed the clemency of the Prince, and, it is asserted, commanded him to proclaim a state of siege."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.

MM. Jules Favre, Darimon, Picard, Emile, Ollivier, and Dr. Henon, members of the Opposition, proposed to-day the following amendment to the address:—"The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise principle of non-intervention, and, by the immediate withdrawal of the French troops, to leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

The discussion of the amendments relative to Rome was adjourned until to-morrow.

The *Moniteur* contains a report, addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Emperor, on the subject of the affair of M. Mirès. The Minister mentioned the reports which have been prevalent, and according to which M. Mirès had known how to create for himself by a suspicious generosity protectors sufficiently powerful to shield him from the chastisement of justice. The report also asserted that the evil was so general and so great that the government, at the risk of saving the guilty parties, had resolved upon allowing the affair to drop, in order to avoid scandals whose results would be incalculable rather than to lay bare the moral ulcers caused by corruption. These assertions, continued the minister, involve honour and justice in such a manner that I believe it necessary to point them out to your Majesty. Everybody in France acknowledges integrity, honour, and justice. M. Delangle adds:—"It cannot be tolerated that the design should be attributed to the government of casting a veil over acts which are amenable to the severity of the penal law. The Minister recalls the words of the Emperor, who, at the outset of this affair, ordered that justice should go to the bottom of the matter resolutely and without attention to any personal consideration."

Justice will be pursued with a care and patience which will not be baffled by any obstacles. Nothing will escape the investigation of justice, and if, contrary to my expectations, the accusations which party spirit has raised, and which are propagated by malignity and want of reflection, do not fall before the examination which has been commenced, justice shall not fail in its mission.

ITALY.

TURIN, Monday.

It is said that Count Cavour has in a diplomatic way brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

NAPLES (via Marseilles), March 2.

The Mint and some other former Royal establishments have been suppressed.

Placards, secretly printed, demanding the autonomy of Naples, are being much circulated. Tranquillity has not, however, been disturbed.

ROME.

ROME (via Marseilles), March 2.

Francis II. and his Queen are making preparations for departure to Bavaria. They are selling their carriages, and have dismissed their household. General Bosco is about to proceed to Spain. Placards have again been posted up, bearing the words, "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" A fresh demonstration by the students of the university has taken place. The works on the Roman railways are being continued. The funds for the next half-year's payments have been deposited at the bank.

ROME, March 3.

Popular political manifestations are continually taking place. Twenty students have been expelled from the University. Francis II. has dismissed his suite, composed of 100 persons, and also Prince Bisignano, his Grand Chamberlain. Cardinal Antonucci is on the point of death.

DENMARK.

England, France, and Russia have also demanded that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the draft of the Budget for 1861.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York are to the 23rd ult. A demonstration against Mr. Lincoln was expected to be made at Baltimore.

The difficulties between Georgia and New York were still unsettled. The Governor of Georgia had seized three New York vessels, and had declared his intention to retain them until the arms seized by the New York police should be given up.

The Southern Congress had declared the navigation of the Mississippi free.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Admiralty Court Jurisdiction Bill, briefly explained its scope and object. After some discussion, the bill was read a second time, it being understood that the clause limiting the appeal would not be pressed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past six.

THE KOSSUTH NOTES.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. White, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the manufacture of notes in this country with the signature of Kossuth and the crown of Hungary impressed thereon was brought before the Government by the Austrian Ambassador, and on the matter being referred to the law officers, it was their opinion that though the act was illegal, there was no hope of obtaining a conviction. He stated this to the Austrian Envoy, and authorised him to take any steps he thought proper.

MASTERS AND OPERATIVES.

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill establishing equitable councils of conciliation to settle differences between masters and operatives.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. A. MILLS moved for a select committee on colonial military expenditure, to inquire and report whether any and what alterations may be advantageously adopted in regard to the defence of the British dependencies, and the proportions of cost of such defence as was defrayed from imperial and colonial funds respectively. Mr. Marsh seconded the motion. Mr. C. FORBES said that a committee had already inquired into this question, and had been able to suggest no practicable legislation. It was very desirable not to weaken the imperial hold on the colonies, by withdrawing British troops entirely from them. He opposed the motion. Eventually, however, Lord PALMERSTON said that, although he did not anticipate any useful results from the committee, yet, as it seemed to be the wish of the House, he would assent to it. The motion was agreed to.

THE HOP-DUTY.

Mr. DODSON moved that the maintenance of any duty on hops was impolitic, and that in any remission of taxation, or adjustment of financial burdens, provision should be made for the removal of such duties. Sir BROOK BAYDGE seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir J. SHELLEY and Lord PEVERSLEY.

Mr. BRIGHT said there was no doubt that nothing could be worse than this tax. But the position which the House occupied in relation to the House of Lords rendered it necessary to the dignity of this House to take care that no remission of duty took place before that of the paper-duty. Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion. There was no ground for giving the hop-duty the advantage of a promise of the first remission of taxation. Mr. DISRAELI thought the motion inexpedient, and eventually it was rejected by 202 to 110.

THE NAVY.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved for a select committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service. He grounded his motion on the assertion that the officers of the Royal Navy were ill-treated both as to pay and promotion, and that a general discontent pervaded the service. An animated discussion ensued.

On a division the motion was carried by 102 to 97. The Government, by whom the motion was opposed, was thus defeated.

The House adjourned shortly after one o'clock.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—Measures are being taken to commemorate the services which Sir James Outram has rendered in India during his protracted public career. A very influential meeting, attended by upwards of a score of members of Parliament, besides many other persons of distinction, was held at Willis's Rooms yesterday; Lord Lyveden presided. Very eulogistic speeches were delivered, and resolutions were passed to the effect that one statue should be erected to the gallant general in England, and another in India; and that a service of plate, or some other suitable testimonial, should be presented to him personally. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects.

THE BLACKBURN STRIKE.—The Blackburn weavers appear to have resumed work on Monday pretty generally. There was a general resumption of the work, with the exception of two mills, in which the difference is personal rather than commercial.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up, to-day, very limited supplies of home-grown wheat were received both by land and water carriage and in very poor condition. As regards the state of the trade, scarcely any alteration can be reported, all good and fine parcels being in good request, at extreme rates, whilst inferior and damp qualities are still very difficult of disposal, even at low prices. The import of foreign wheat has been moderately good, viz., 12,150 quarters. For nearly all descriptions, there is a fair retail inquiry, at full quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, at quite the late decline in their value. The barley trade ruled very inactive, and previous quotations were hardly difficultly supported.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE vitality of national sentiment has received a new and unexpected illustration in the case of Poland. At a time when Polish independence has been fading into a tradition of the past, comes intelligence of an outbreak in Warsaw, arising out of a demonstration in honour of the battle of Grochow, that shows the tenacity of patriotism. Though the proposed funeral service on the field was abandoned, a torchlight procession in the city was resolved on, and at sight of the Polish flag—a white eagle on a red ground—thirty thousand Poles knelt down and chanted a patriotic hymn. In this posture they were ruthlessly charged by the Russian troops, and eight persons were killed. At the funeral of these victims the whole population attended in deep mourning, but were not again interfered with. All the Polish officials of the city have resigned in a body, and it is said that their example has been followed by all the Poles in the Russian service. It would seem that Prince Michael Gortschakoff, the Governor of Warsaw, does not approve of the late brutal attack, as he has ordered the Russian General Zabalkof, who gave the order to fire upon the people, to be brought before a court-martial, has dismissed the Minister of Police, M. von Trepow, and ordered a searching investigation into the conduct of the military. While Alexander II. is finally maturing his great scheme for the emancipation of the serfs throughout the Russian Empire, his peace and satisfaction must have been poisoned by the ominous news from Warsaw, and the receipt of a monster address setting forth Polish grievances, and praying for a constitution. Whether the Czar will make some concessions, or, like his late brother, crush this incipient Polish movement by a Cossack soldiery, is not yet certain. But there is every chance that the agitation felt at Warsaw will vibrate in Posen and Galicia, and raise up one more difficulty in the way of military coercion in Hungary.

While the Emperor of Russia is perfecting his great domestic reform, and if the Paris papers speak truly, revolving a plan of a constitution as supplement—and while the new Austrian constitution is being criticised by the various nationalities that compose that empire—the French Legislative Chambers are fulfilling all the hopes raised by the Emperor Napoleon's recent concessions. The great debates of last week in the French Senate have been characterised by the utmost freedom of speech, and have obtained the greatest publicity. With such free discussions, it will be impossible long to withhold responsible government. Legitimists and dignitaries of the Church have spoken without check, and if their violent diatribes have produced but little impression in comparison with the very weighty and elaborate address of Prince Napoleon, the result is due to the badness of the cause they advocate, as well as the prestige of the Emperor's cousin. Prince Napoleon frankly avows his hostility to the temporal power of the Pope, and M. Billault, asked whether the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome, refuses to answer. These are significant signs that the downfall of the Papacy as a secular Power cannot be far distant, spite of the covert threats of the Bishop of Orleans, and the blasphemous comparisons of the Bishop of Poitiers.

Again—the news from the United States is adverse to the settlement of differences between North and South. Mr. Jefferson Davis has been installed at Montgomery as the President of the “Confederated States of America,” and is stated to be ready to enter upon peace negotiations with the Federal Government for the settlement of all differences. The new State is proceeding in a way that indicates a settled purpose, and it is believed that no concessions that can be now made will induce its members to return to the Union. While the Southern Government have resolved on the adoption of a ten per cent. duty on imports, Congress has hastily passed a new protectionist tariff which, according to report, is likely seriously to embarrass, if not put a stop to, the importation of foreign goods. This measure only awaits the signature of the President to become law. Should it, as proposed, come into operation on the 2nd of April, it must for a time paralyse trade between the United States and England, and create dismay on this side of the Atlantic. The Federal treasury may be empty, and is it wise of Congress to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs? If Mr. Lincoln is resolved on coercion, he will find it more difficult than ever to carry out his designs. The Peace Convention has adopted a compromise scheme, but only by a majority of twelve to nine. As the minority includes the New England States, and Virginia, the attempt to effect an arrangement must be pronounced a failure; and before Mr. Lincoln is declared the *de facto* President, it is more than probable that the Border States will have seceded.

The release of Anderson, the fugitive slave, on technical grounds—“that the warrant of commitment was not issued in conformity with the statute”—by the Court of Common Pleas in Canada, will afford unqualified satisfaction in England, while it avoids the difficulties that might arise from a collision between the Imperial and Colonial Courts. It is to be hoped that the Extradition Treaty under which he was arrested may now be so amended that all doubt of its inapplicability to escaped slaves may for ever be removed.

The weakness of Lord Palmerston's Government in the House of Commons received last night fresh illustrations. A motion for inquiring into our colonial military expenditure was moved by Mr. A. Mills, opposed by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and finally acceded to by Lord Palmerston, in order to avoid a defeat. Subsequently, the opposition of the Government to the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service—that is, to increase our expenditure by some 50,000*l.*—left them in a minority, the motion being carried by 102 to 97. These incidents illustrate the guerilla tactics of the Opposition—

“Willing to wound
But yet afraid to strike”

the final blow being reserved till such time as the country can put up with the foreign policy of the Earl of Malmesbury.

The Episcopal manifesto against the “Essays and Reviews” has proved so good an advertisement of the book that a sixth edition is now being printed. During the past week the question has thrown even the nepotism of Dr. Villiers into the shade. Both Houses of Convocation have discussed the book after the fashion of an irresponsible ecclesiastical council. The Bishop of London has had the courage to plead on behalf of Dr. Temple and Professor Jowett for a less harsh judgment than their coadjutors, but the other bishops cry out with Dr. Wilberforce for an entire retraction. Are they sincere? Are they not substituting words for acts? They are to meet in solemn conclave to consult on ulterior measures. It is a mere farce to meet for that purpose, as every one knows that the Essayists cannot be legally ejected. Strangely enough, some of the most honest and logical conclusions on the whole subject that have been published, appear in the pages of *Evangelical Christendom*, from the pen of a clergyman. According to this writer, whose remarks we quote elsewhere, the enemy has had cause for exultation, “because the National Church of England exhibits the deplorable spectacle of a divided house; a defied and helpless hierarchy; a corrupted and corrupting priesthood, who subscribe to articles they do not believe, and who, proclaiming their unbeliefs after subscription, are allowed to retain their offices and emoluments to which they mounted by virtue of their hypocrisy and fraud.” The *Record* affects to be much shocked at this language, but public opinion will endorse its correctness. It is time to put the saddle on the right horse, instead of allowing the Episcopal Bench to ride off on a false scent.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

WEDNESDAY—for we must chiefly devote our Summary this week to Wednesday—was the day set apart for a desperate trial of strength on Sir J. Trelawny's Church-rates Abolition Bill. A morning sitting, but the first day of real political excitement this session. You may see it in the unusual number of members at prayers—in the large proportion of ticketed seats—in the crammed galleries—in the hurrying to and fro of members with heavy batches of petitions—in everything which bespeaks animation in the House, save the cheerless vacancy of the Treasury Bench. Never mind! even that will be full before the discussion closes. It is a Cabinet Council day, and Ministers are understood to have urgent affairs to settle. Look, now, at those Opposition benches—their crowded state argues a desperate struggle, and there is a tone of enthusiasm there as if their occupants meant to win. Cast your eye, likewise, over the less crowded Ministerial side of the House, and notice its predominating gravity. Does the coming event cast its shadow before? Are we going to lose the fruit of so many years' toil, and of such repeated success? It looks very much like it.

The fire of petitions is over, and Sir John Trelawny rises. He looks impressed with the importance of his position, and speaks with more animation and spirit than usual. But he is apologetic, as if engaged in a business about to be condemned. Why does he disclaim his main supporters? Where would he have been without them? Where would his question have been? Does he really hope to conciliate objectors? Well, he rises, as he proceeds, above the low level of his fears. When he fairly grapples with his opponents, and picks to pieces their various concessions, he becomes effective—almost eloquent. At any rate he occupies the old ground without flinching, and for this deserves our gratitude and confidence. Lord Fermoy genially and briefly, but heartily, seconds him. Sir W. Heathcote leads the opposition. How is this? Where is Lord Robert Montagu, who thrust himself forward to this distinguished post? He cannot be trusted on a critical occasion such as this. He has not the necessary skill, nor the self-command, nor the acceptableness, nor the ability, which this day's work requires. He can mouth against Dissenters, and hurl at them all the contemptuous missiles which are to be found in the armouries of young aristocrats—but something better is now demanded. “Young friend, go lower!” somebody has whispered in his lordship's ear—and, accordingly, he turns up only in the division list. The hon. member for the Oxford University, Mr. Gladstone's colleague, moves the postponement of the second reading for six months. But observe! His drift is towards compromise. Then, they are not so sure on the other side as we took them to be. If the leaders had been confident of victory, depend on it they would not have held out proposals of concession—far less would such proposals, embracing the principle of exemption, have found a seconder in Mr. Packer.

The discussion proceeds a little way on this tender ground. Mr. Marsh, of colonial experience, beseeches concessions from both sides. But he is not very favourably responded to. See! the Chancellor of the Exchequer is on his feet! Attention! What will Mr. Gladstone say? His opinion remains unchanged, but even if it had changed, his connexion with Oxford University, as one of her representatives, would prevent him for voting with the hon. member for Tavistock. A singular confession! Has pressure been put upon him? Is Oxford really so much in earnest, that both her members must record her dissent from the Bill? But let us hear Mr. Gladstone. He aims a chance shot or two at the most exposed points of the Abolitionists—has no insuperable objection to exempting Dissenters, but the practical one that they will not accept exemption—gives up the rate in large towns—pleads earnestly for them in small places where they can easily be collected—and then falls back upon the position—a veritable Tory position—that it is a serious thing to change the traditional and ancestral habits of a nation. Of course, he is lustily cheered by the Conservatives. But what does he propose? First, he would convert the power of the majority of a parish into a right; then he would enable a parish, by its own solemn and deliberate act, to pass into a new state, of which the characteristic shall be the abolition of Church-rates; and, thirdly, he would authorise a union of parishes in which Church-rates are abolished to form a voluntary Church vestry, having power to tax themselves. The plan, if plan it can be called, is similar in its leading features to that of the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Bright follows—laughs a little at Mr. Gladstone's proposition to get a rate wherever

he can, and where he cannot to do without it, quizzes the mistifying influence of Oxford University on her *alumni*, and then hits the nail right on the head, by saying "this is a struggle for supremacy." Had he said "against supremacy" he would have been more exact. Then with great adroitness, he puts forward some of the points on which Dissenters feel most objection to an acknowledgment of Church of England supremacy—the political appointments of bishops—the open sale of livings—the differences on doctrinal points which prevail—under which last head he alluded with much point to the *Essays and Reviews*. He concludes with an eulogium on the Nonconformists as keeping alive the spirit of the Puritans, and with an assurance that they will never abandon the field until complete victory is won. And now Mr. Disraeli starts up. His speech opens abruptly as if it had been carefully prepared beforehand, but without adaptation to the state of the debate. He labours heavily. He is dull. He has to explain away his Amersham blunder. He against compromise! How could he be? But in order to compromise, this Bill must be first rejected. That was all he meant. A few hits at Mr. Bright's speech, an attempt to identify him with the Liberation Society, and a flourish about local government, and he sits down, having egregiously failed. Lord John Russell succeeds him. He is neither happy nor forcible—but he is calm, and he comes out all right. We don't like this Bill, he says, but then we really have no choice. To let things go on as they are is damaging. To effect a compromise is impracticable. To yield would entail no great sacrifice. To go on resisting will be of no use. I know well what a Dissenting agitation is—it will certainly be continued until Church-rates are finally abolished. Then comes Mr. Walpole to have a few last words before the division. He said nothing new, and his burden was "compromise." The House was now impatient for a division. The muster of members was unprecedentedly strong for so early in the Session, and for a morning sitting. We need not describe the formalities. To the last moment an impression prevailed that the Abolitionists were defeated. The tellers of the Ayes had done their work some time before the tellers of the Noes. Indeed, when the clerk handed the paper to Sir John Trelawny to announce the numbers to the House, the Conservative whip held out his hand for it as the supposed representative of the majority. There was a burst of cheers when the hon. baronet took it. There was further cheering when the numbers were read out—Ayes, 281, Noes, 266. Majority, 15. But both sides cheered as if both sides had gained something; only, the Conservatives did not look so buoyant as at the commencement of the debate.

Having devoted the greater part of our space to the debate in which our readers take the deepest interest, we can only indicate the main topics which have engaged attention in both Houses during the week. Italy has been a theme for discussion both by the Lords and by the Commons. The Marquis of Normanby was an assailant of Italian unity, and especially of the Piedmontese crown and government, from the ground of sympathy with Austria. Mr. Hennessey fired his piece at the same alleged culprit, from the ground of sympathy with the Papacy. The noble Marquis filled his speech with personal scandal, and showed at once how bitter is his spite, and yet how utterly impotent. The Irish member relied upon information furnished him by Roman ecclesiastics, and proved far more clearly his own admiration of the Roman Court and Government than the attachment felt for them by the people who lived under their rule. Lord Wodehouse, in the one case, and Mr. Layard, in the other, showed that the question had two sides to it, and that something worth considering may be said for Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour, and the Italian people, whichever ground of attack upon them may be selected. The House of Commons debate, which came on as an amendment on going into Committee of Supply, was adjourned, and may, perhaps, be intermittent for several evenings.

Mr. Turnbull, also, has had the honour of an evening with the Lords—a Select Committee having been moved for by the Marquis of Normanby to consider the reasons which led to the resignation of the post he held in the Record Office. A few words will suffice to describe the character of the whole transaction. It was an originally injudicious appointment, not very wisely nor timely attacked by the Protestant Alliance, hastily resigned by Mr. Turnbull, and refused restoration by Lord Palmerston. More, however, has been made of it on both sides than it deserves. The Committee, on a division of the House, was refused.

The constitution of the Admiralty Board, and the inefficiency, irresponsibility, and consequent extravagance of naval administration, have en-

gaged the attention of the Commons, and a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into the whole subject. We are afraid very little will come of it, but are glad to see the question mooted. It wants, if any Government department ever did so, a thorough ventilation. There has been also a very useful debate on the subject of immigration and the slave-trade, *apropos*, especially, of an apprehended difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of cotton. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, now very far advanced in Committee, is put by for awhile to make room for the Estimates.

A VERY FEW WORDS ON THE QUESTION OF REFORM.

SEVERAL meetings have been held in various parts of the country on the present position of the Parliamentary Reform question, and a few petitions from working-men have been forwarded to the House of Commons. We rejoice to see that interest in the subject is not wholly extinct, and we hold that even desultory efforts are to be preferred to no efforts at all.

But is it necessary that efforts for an extension of the suffrage should be desultory? We think not. On the contrary, we believe that there is abundance of material for organisation, and that zeal and skill might succeed in organising it. A large proportion of the non-electors of the kingdom might, we feel convinced, be brought into combination, if the attempts were wisely made. What is required is, a Central Committee composed mainly of working-men well known to, and trusted by, members of their own class throughout the country. To such Central Committee, gentlemen of the middle and higher classes interested in the enfranchisement of as many of their fellow-countrymen as is practicable for the present, might be invited to attach themselves as honorary members. Or if this is objected to—and we admit it has its objectionable features—they might usefully connect themselves with the Association, in the capacity of patrons. The programme of the Committee should be simple, definite, and politically palatable. Its work would be to organise an association of non-electors throughout the kingdom, on the basis of this programme. Two things beside general confidence in the trustworthiness and earnestness of the Central Committee would be essential to its success—a sufficient number of well-selected agents, and an adequate fund to cover all expenses.

Our belief is, that in almost every town in the kingdom, two or three working-men, being non-electors, might be found, whose intelligence, political honesty, sobriety, and general respectability of character are known to be such as would commend them to the esteem of the classes above them, and to the confidence of the class to which they belong. Without detaching such men wholly from their occupations, it might be made worth their while to act as political missionaries among their fellow-workmen in the towns where they reside, and enlist them as members of one large association under pre-arranged regulations. The other requisite would be money, which might easily be supplied by tolerably liberal subscriptions on the part of the honorary members. In short, if the wealthier Reformers will find the means, and the more intelligent Reformers will furnish the experience and wisdom necessary to success, we have no doubt whatever that the working-men will find the plans, agents, and members, the organisation and the numbers necessary to the power of such an association.

The whole machinery might be put together and got into good working order before next Session of Parliament, and if its affairs were prudently managed, might compel a Liberal measure of Reform from the House before the close of it. There is both interest enough in the question and moderation of feeling enough with regard to it, to make some such Union of middle-class and working-class Reformers feasible—and between the two bodies all the elements of an irresistible power may be found in abundance. Wanted, a man competent to such an enterprise, and ready to throw his soul into it! When such an one can be found, the rest will easily follow. "*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.*"

FRANCIS JOSEPH v. KOSSUTH.

THE Emperor of Austria has had the effrontery to appeal to the English Court of Chancery to recognise his claim to be "King of Hungary." Such is the question involved in the novel application made a few days ago in his name to the Vice-Chancellor's Court to stop the manufacture and delivery of certain notes which were being printed for M. Kossuth in the establishment of Messrs. Day and Sons, and of which a specimen, surreptitiously obtained, was handed over as a proof. It seems that application was first made

to the Government for their interference, which was, however, finally, though tardily, and of diplomatic grounds declined. The Austrian Ambassador, having been referred to the law courts, made application for an injunction, which has been temporarily granted, and will, of course, be fully argued when motion is made for its dissolution.

Admitting Francis Joseph to be King of Hungary, it is difficult to understand how the machinery of our law can be made available to arrest the issue of these notes. They are in the Hungarian language (which discriminates them from all Austrian paper), and promise that the note shall be accepted in Hungarian Government offices for such or such a sum. They are signed, Kossuth, without any title annexed. On the face of the matter there is no imaginable fraud: the holder can never fancy that they are something else than they are. It is not even clear that they are intended to be used at all, except after Kossuth shall have been recalled to Hungary and reinstated as its governor. Nor is the Emperor called upon to pay them. It is for him, if he pleases, to keep them out of Hungary. So long as they are in England, they cannot be recognised by our law as having any more significance than any other pieces of paper, unless the law can be so interpreted that they can be shown to come under the head of a warlike preparation against a friendly State.

But the Austrian Ambassador is not content to rest his case on a plain interpretation of our law. The affidavits allege that the Emperor of Austria has, as King of Hungary, the exclusive power of authorising the issue in Hungary of notes for payment of money, intended to be circulated as money in that country; that he also has the exclusive power of authorising the affixing of the Royal arms of Hungary to any document; and that "the deponent had no doubt that Louis Kossuth intended to use the same, among other purposes, to promote revolution and disorder in Hungary." These allegations show so weak a case as to countenance the belief, either that the advisers of the Austrian Ambassador are signally ignorant of British law, or that—which is the more probable supposition—they hope to crush Kossuth by the expense of a Chancery suit. Before the Court can make the injunction binding, it will be necessary that proof shall be forthcoming that Francis Joseph is King of Hungary. The Emperor has never been crowned, nor has he taken the oath to the Hungarian Constitution, nor was his assumption of that dignity ever sanctioned by the Diet or even officially announced. His sovereignty over Hungary is a naked usurpation, in simple accordance with the edict issued in 1849, which began, "Hungary exists no longer." His assumption of the title is a violation of the Pragmatic Sanction accepted in 1723, and never abrogated, which provides that Hungary "should be governed by its own legitimately-crowned King, according to its own laws and customs, and not according to the manner of the other provinces." Francis Joseph reigns in Hungary by the law of might—or rather, by the will of Russia. The whole House of Austria has been legally deposed in Hungary by a formal act of the Diet, legally summoned, not according to any new extemporised processes, but according to the hereditary and ancient precedents of Hungary; when her King, an imbecile and half idiot, was used as a tool of treason by the Austrian Cabinet, and was next deposed by them on his refusal to go all the lengths of their treason.

The claim of the Emperor of Austria to the sole and exclusive privilege of authorising in Hungary the issue of notes is effectually disposed of by a "*Magyar*" correspondent of the *Times*:—"Were he legally crowned King, and had he complied with all the laws, he would have no such privilege. The law of 1843 gives him the right of 'coining money,' but the only authority of issuing bank-notes given by the Diet is that conferred on Louis Kossuth, as Minister of Finance, 1849; so that, as a question of right—of which alone there can be a question before an English tribunal—Kossuth has it far more than Francis Joseph."

Further, if the possible intentions of Kossuth in issuing these notes are to be judged at all it must be not in the Court of Chancery, but before a jury of Englishmen, who can alone decide as to the value of evidence of any overt act of conspiracy against a foreign power.

The Emperor of Austria could not have taken a step more fatal to his usurpation in Hungary than, in this offensive way, and at this particular juncture, to challenge public opinion in this country as to the legality and morality of his claims. His appeal is most timely for the cause he is endeavouring to destroy. We hardly know how far the head of the English Government is disposed to adhere to his traditional leanings in favour of the maintenance of Austria intact as necessary to the balance of power. But the challenge Francis Joseph has dared to throw down

here will be taken up here; not indeed in our courts of law, but in the court of public opinion. Whatever may be the opinions of our aristocracy and diplomatists, Englishmen see in the maintenance of the bankrupt house of Hapsburg, not a means of preserving the peace of Europe, but a standing menace to European freedom and tranquillity. Reading the newly promulgated constitution by the light of contemporary facts they regard it not as a grant of representative institutions, but as a device for ignoring the legal claims of the Hungarians, and for purchasing support from some members of the Empire to trample under foot the rights of that Kingdom which comprises two-thirds of the population. It is an application of the favorite Austrian maxim, *Divide et impera*. The meaning of the paper constitution is that the much-dreaded Hungarian Diet is to be superseded by a so-called "Council of the Empire." The actual bearing and probable issue of the new Imperial Diploma is thus accurately described in the *Daily News* :—

The Royal Order in Council of Jan. 16, gave a rude blow to the rising hopes of the Hungarian people, and the promulgation of this new constitution will destroy them. The kingdom of Hungary is virtually destroyed by this ordinance. It is reduced to the condition of a province co-ordinate in political importance with Styria or Carinthia. Under such a scheme the restoration of the ancient constitution of the kingdom is impossible. So far from the national Diet being really national and independent, it is required to send representatives to the general Diet at Vienna. It need scarcely be said that the Hungarians will never submit to this degradation. They will refuse to send deputies to the Imperial Diet, and it seems plain enough that the Emperor and his advisers are perfectly aware of this, a special clause having been inserted in the patent to provide against this contingency. But is the Imperial Government equally prepared for other, remoter perhaps, but not less certain contingencies? At present the nation offers a passive but significant resistance to the illegal measures of the Imperial Government; but this attitude cannot long be maintained after all hope for legal redress is gone. Already both the nation and the Emperor are preparing for the struggle. Troops are rapidly marched to the frontiers of the kingdom and concentrated in its fortresses, and at any moment the state of siege may be proclaimed. If the Emperor, however, is infatuated enough to draw the sword in such a quarrel, it requires no great sagacity to perceive who will be its victim. The monarch of a geographical expression would soon lose even that shadowy dominion.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 189.)

Sir J. FERGUSON called attention to Syrian affairs, expressing his belief that, unless other Powers interfered to prevent it, the stay of the French troops in Syria would be prolonged indefinitely. French interference, which was unnecessary, had been cruel and oppressive towards the people and insulting towards the Turkish troops. He supported the statements he made by reading various written communications. In his opinion, every day the French troops were kept in Syria the prospect of its pacification became less.

Mr. LAYARD, not differing from the Government in their foreign policy, thought the question of the occupation of Syria of such immense importance that he could not help saying frankly that he looked upon the Convention as a most disastrous event,—disastrous in its principle and as a precedent, in the effects it had already produced, and in the results likely to ensue from it. In the outbreak, the Maronites were the responsible parties, the Druses having offered to settle their differences. He had beheld, twenty-two years ago, in the valleys of the Lebanon, an industrious and happy population. What was their condition now? Ruin, desolation, burnt villages, murders, by these Maronites. And from what cause? Foreign ambition and foreign intrigue. He hoped the transactions in Syria would be repudiated by the French nation. With regard to the results of the Convention, he thought it would tend to multiply feuds, and the evils would go on for ever. The Convention ought to cease at once. The Turks should be left to govern the country, and if they could not do so, the country should be left to govern itself.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after replying to the inquiries of Mr. Fitzgerald, and premising that charges ought not to be brought against the Government or the French army in Syria without the strongest evidence, proceeded to give explanations on the subject of Syrian affairs. He adverted to the difficulties of the question—to the culpable neglect and misconduct of the Turkish Governor of Damascus, whose troops had joined in the plunder and murder of the Christians. Mr. Layard had suggested that there had been for many years a great deal of foreign intrigue in the country, and that promises had been held out of French support. He thought this a very probable story. Mr. Layard had doubted whether the Turkish Government had willingly consented to the Convention. They had consented, however, though reluctantly, and for this reason—that if the massacres in Syria went on, and in other parts of the Turkish empire there was no security for the lives of its Christian subjects, some at least of the Powers of Europe would have interfered by force. He must say for the French Government that they had from the beginning declared that, if any other European Power would take part in the occupation of Syria, they were quite willing to see other troops there; and he believed they were quite sincere. There

would, however, have been serious evils in a joint occupation, which would have led to differences, the Maronites looking to the French, and the Druses to the English. With respect to the conduct of the French troops, he was sorry to say that all his reports from Syria concurred in representing that the Maronites, under the protection of the French force in the Lebanon, took occasion to wreak their vengeance upon those whom they considered their enemies, and that old men, women, and children had been murdered by them without being brought to justice. But a foreign army was placed in this dilemma—that, if the commander did not interfere, he was supposed to sanction the acts; and, on the other hand, if he sent a military force to bring the offenders to trial, he was liable to the charge of taking the Sultan's authority into his own hands. This dilemma was the consequence of foreign occupation, and was a reason, not for its continuance, but for its cessation. At the conference upon this subject, the French Minister had stated that if the troops went away the massacres would be renewed, while the Turkish Ambassador believed that tranquillity had been restored, and that there was no reason why the occupation should not terminate at the period originally fixed. But the Austrian Ambassador thought further time should be allowed, and that it was desirable that the French troops should remain till the 1st of May. The Turkish Ambassador referred the question to his Government, and there the matter rested; but he (Lord John) should use his best endeavours to put an end to the occupation.

Some observations were made by Mr. CONINGHAM, when the subject dropped.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION AND EXPENDITURE.

A series of resolutions proposed by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE led to considerable discussion. Among others there was one for abolishing the Board of Admiralty and substituting a Minister of Marine. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. BAILLIE. Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the expenditure upon the navy, and argued that we had not received value for the large sums voted. He related a conversation he had had with the Minister of Marine at Paris, whence, and from authentic statements, he inferred that the naval power of France had been very much exaggerated in this country. Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the House would be better able to discuss these complicated matters after they had heard the views of the Government. Lord C. PAGET said the resolutions were extremely valuable, though he could not say he agreed with the whole of them. He proceeded to notice some of the subjects mooted in the debate. The Admiralty, he said, contemplated the erection of batteries with guns at various places on the coast for the exercise of the Volunteer Marine Artillery and the Coast Volunteers. As to the strength of the French navy we had nothing to be alarmed at; but, considering that the French had fifteen iron-cased ships, we were called upon to make progress. From this point the debate assumed a very discursive character, including, amongst other questions, the system of manning the fleet, victualling, paying wages, the construction of ships, and the relative value of iron and wood for marine purposes.

Amongst the many speakers during this debate was Sir MORTON PETO, who considered that the time had come for discontinuing the construction of wooden ships altogether, and devoting our attention to iron-cased vessels. Every shilling expended upon wooden ships was money wasted. The real difficulty was that the authorities in the dockyards were identified with the construction of timber ships. Iron ships, though the outlay was greater at first, were cheaper in the end. Sir Morton, from personal knowledge, bore very favourable testimony to the friendly feeling of the French people, as well as rulers, towards England.

They were often told that the French were anxious to wipe out the recollection of the battle of Waterloo. There was no feeling of the kind; the idea was without foundation. He had often talked over the battle of Waterloo, good-humouredly, with Frenchmen, and he had always found it their firm belief that they won the battle, only another large army came up, and deprived them of the advantages of the victory. (Hear, hear.) But the French were fast becoming a commercial people, and with a reciprocity of trade good feelings would soon increase between the two nations. As to the Emperor of the French, he had personally received great kindness from him, and had been frequently honoured with his confidence in regard to public works. And he would undertake to say that there was not a Sovereign in Europe who so well understood the interests of his country as the Emperor of the French. He was sure that no person was more desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country than the Emperor, and he was also sure that the Emperor's policy was peace and alliance with this country, because nothing would add more to the welfare and happiness of the French nation or conduce more to the stability of his dynasty. He gave the Emperor credit for wishing for that which was most for his interest, and he thought whoever exhibited opposite tendencies and sought to create suspicion and distrust were not acting for the welfare of their country. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was eventually brought to a close by the withdrawal of Sir James Elphinstone's resolutions.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Sir L. PALK moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the building of improved cottages for labourers.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

On Friday, in answer to Mr. Fenwick, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was about to bring in a bill to reform the University of Durham.

THE CONDEMNED BOROUGH.

In answer to Earl Jermyn, Sir G. C. LEWIS said, in reference to boroughs convicted of bribery and corruption, the writs for Gloucester and Wakefield were still suspended, and the case of Berwick had been referred to the law officers of the Crown as to whether prosecutions were to be instituted.

CHANCERY FUNDS.

In answer to Mr. Disraeli, Mr. GLADSTONE said, in reference to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the custody and management of the funds of the Court of Chancery, it arose out of a proposal to apply certain funds in that court to the purposes of the concentration of the law courts; and it was thought an appropriate time to inquire generally into the management of those funds.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

In answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that there was no proposition to the Government as to a congress to settle the affairs of Italy.

THE CHINESE REBELS.

In answer to Mr. White, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he had received no information from China of the occupation of Woosung, in the port of Shanghai, by the rebels. As to carrying out the principle of non-intervention as between the insurgents and the Imperial Government of China, her Majesty's Government had always preserved a strict neutrality in that matter.

FELLOWSHIPS AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. POLLARD URQUHART called attention to the circumstances under which Mr. Stirling, the Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in the year 1860, had declined to compete for a Trinity Fellowship. He said he believed only one single instance had occurred in which a Senior Wrangler had failed in obtaining a fellowship, but Mr. Stirling was prevented from competing because he happened not to be a member of the Church of England, but a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which his father was a minister. Mr. Stirling, however, frequently attended church, and had actually communicated, but he did not choose to be tied down by formalities, more especially when by so doing he might be supposed to be actuated by interested motives. He wished to point out the injustice of the law.

Mr. STEUART said he was informed that for years Mr. Stirling had been a communicant, and had regularly attended service in the church, and it was believed by his friends that he would come forward for a fellowship; but Mr. Urquhart having called the attention of the House to the subject, Mr. Stirling, although he was a member of the Church of England, and did not wish to leave its communion, yet considered that if he came forward under such circumstances, it would be said that he did so from interested motives.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said under the existing law a person who was not a member of the Church of England could not be a fellow of a college. It was open to the hon. gentleman to bring the question before the House with a view to alter the law, but he did not see that anything was to be gained by merely calling attention to the operation of the law as it stood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among miscellaneous business, Mr. DILLWYN, in calling attention to the frequent recurrence and magnitude of colliery accidents, observed that there were rumours of the influence of favouritism in filling the important office of colliery inspectors. Sir G. LEWIS explained the circumstances attending the appointment of Mr. Baker, whose case had given rise to the rumours of alleged favouritism. Some remarks were afterwards made by Mr. NEWDEGATE, on the same subject.—Mr. BUTT said, he should endeavour, if possible, to bring on his motion with regard to Irish Education before Easter, or soon after.—The other subjects incidentally discussed, included retiring allowances to barrack-masters, the abolition of passing tolls, the appointment of Mr. Jopp to the office of distributor of stamps for the Aberdeen district, the riots at the election for the county of Aberdeen, and the plans for the embankment of the river Thames within the metropolis, respecting which explanations were given by Mr. COWPER, in reply to Mr. Bentinck.

INCOME-TAX.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, with reference to a notice which has been issued calling for the "immediate payment" of assessed property and income taxes due at Christmas last, and suggesting the discharge of taxes due on the 20th of the present month, explained that the application for the Christmas taxes was in accordance with the act of last session. That for payment in advance was the act of the local authorities, and he would take care it should not occur again.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE COLONIES.

Mr. CHILDERS moved for a select committee to inquire into the present system of transportation, its utility, economy, and effect upon colonisation; and to report whether any improvements could be effected therein. He stated the present position of the question, the alterations in the law of transportation, the expenditure for penal purposes, and the diminution of crime since the restriction of transportation to a few places, suggesting that the time had arrived when it might be altogether abolished.

Sir G. LEWIS offered no objection to the motion. He admitted that our system of secondary punishments was a little unsatisfactory, and hoped the inquiries of the committee would lead to a useful result.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hope, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Childers in reply, the motion was agreed to.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Admiral DUNCOMBE moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, its duties, and the general effect of the system upon the navy.

A discussion followed, in which Lord C. Paget, Admiral Walcott, Sir J. Pakington, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Henley, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Coningham, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Kinnaid took part, and the motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

On Monday, Mr. GREGORY gave notice for an early day to call the attention of the Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

PASSPORTS IN BELGIUM.

In answer to Mr. Duncombe, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that new regulations had been made, modifying the passport system in Belgium.

JAPAN.

In answer to Mr. Warner, Lord PALMERSTON said that part of the Chinese squadron would visit Japan, not with any hostile view, but to give a moral support to the British authorities there.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

In committee on Consolidated Fund and Exchequer bills, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved resolutions to the effect that the principal and interest of Exchequer bills should be charged on the Consolidated Fund; that the interest be payable half-yearly by coupons, and paid at the Bank of England; that an option be given at the end of each twelve months to the holders of Exchequer bills to be paid the principal, and all such bills not so paid to have currency for the next twelve months; that when such bills are to be paid off new ones may be issued in their place, and that Exchequer bills shall be receivable for duties imposed during the last six months of each year during which such bills have currency. He pointed out that the object was to prevent Exchequer bills, when presented for payment, being paid out of money which has been voted by Parliament for other purposes, and the plan was intended to carry out a recommendation of a select committee of the House on public moneys.

The resolutions were agreed to.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

On going into committee of supply, Mr. HENNESSEY called attention to the active interference of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in promoting Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy in Italy. He urged that Lord John Russell's policy was divided between alternate truckling to Austria and interfering in Italy. He contended that the test of Piedmontese policy under Cavour was to be found in the defective fiscal and commercial arrangements of that kingdom, while agriculture was at a stand, and more especially as compared with other parts of Italy. He accused the Foreign Secretary of having concealed circumstances favourable to the government of Naples, while everything in its disfavour was carefully made public.

Mr. LAYARD made a very masterly speech on the Italian question. He said that Mr. Hennessey had omitted all mention of the Italians and their wishes. He had been prepared to move a definite resolution, characterising the policy pursued by the Government in reference to Italy as worthy of England, and in accordance with the feeling of the people, and he had only refrained from a desire not to seem to raise a party question. He argued that no single man of eminence, or any of the intelligent middle classes in Italy, desired the continuance of the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope; and he dwelt on and illustrated by example the misrule and opposition which existed under that Government, and contended that Mr. Hennessey and his co-thinkers had been woefully deceived on the subject. The feeling against the Papal Government was growing among the working clergy who knew the people. He dealt in a similar strain with Naples and Venetia. The hon. gentleman, amongst other things, quoted from a work of Sir G. Bowyer, what was in effect a complete justification according to the law of nations of the recent events in Italy.

Sir G. BOWYER characterised Mr. Layard's statements as mere fiction which had not even the merit of novelty, and laid down what he conceived to be the true policy towards Italy, which was not that which was pursued by the government.

The debate was adjourned.

THE ADMIRALTY COMMITTEE.

Sir J. PAKINGTON pressed on the government not to allow Sir Baldwin Walker to leave England for his command at the Cape before he gave evidence to the Admiralty committee.

Lord C. PAGET said that Sir B. Walker had been delayed already from his station longer than was consistent with the public service. That gentleman had previously given evidence sufficient before the dockyard commission, and it was the opinion of the mover of the Admiralty committee that his presence was not necessary. If it was the wish of the House Sir B. Walker should yet be stopped.

Lord PALMERSTON said that steps would be taken to bring Sir B. Walker back.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS BILL.

A division was taken on the question whether the Parochial Assessments Bill should be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to by 47 to 15.

The Local Government Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned shortly after one o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

CHURCH-RATES.

MAJORITY—AYES.—281.

Acton, Sir J D	Ewart, J C	North, F
Adair, H E	Ewing, H E C	Ogilvy, Sir J
Adams, W F	Fenwick, H	Osnow, G
Agar-Kills, Hon L	Ferguson, Col	Osborne, R B
Agnew, Sir A	Finlay, A S	Padmore, R
Alcock, T	Fitzwilliam, Hon C	Paget, C
Anderson, Vice	Foley, J H	Paget, Lord Clar
Angerstein, W	Foley, H W	Palmerston, Viscount
Antrobus, E	Foljambe, F J S	Parson, Sir J
Arnot, Sir J	Forster, C	Poase, Henry
Ashley, Lord	Forster, W E	Peto, Sir S M
Atherton, Sir W	Forster, W O	Pigott, Sergeant
Ayrton, A S	Fortescue, Hon F D	Pilkington, J
Bagwell, J	Fortescue, C S	Pinney, Col
Bailey, C	Fox, W J	Pollard-Urquhart, W
Baines, E	Freeland, H W	Ponsonby, Hon A
Ball, E	Garnett, W J	Portman, Hon W H B
Baring, H B	Gavin, Major	Proby, Lord
Baring, T G	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Pryse, E L
Barnes, T	Gifford, Earl of	Pugh, D
Bass, M T	Gilpin, C	Ramaden, Sir J W
Baxter, W E	Glyn, G C	Raylam, Viscount
Beale, T	Glyn, G G	Ricardo, O
Beamish, F B	Goldsmid, Sir F H	Robertson, J A
Beaumont, W B	Gower, Hon F L	Robertson, J A
Beaumont, S A	Graham, Rt Hon Sir J	Rothschild, Bar L de
Bellew, R M	Greene, J	Rothschild, Bar M de
Berkeley, Hon H	Greenwood, J	Roupell, W
Berkeley, Col F	Gregory, W H	Russell, Lord J
Bethell, Sir R	Gregson, S	Russell, H
Biddulph, Col	Grenfell, C P	Russell, A
Biggs, J	Grey, Rt Hon Sir G	Russell, F W
Black, A	Hadfield, G	Russell, Sir W
Blake, J	Hanbury, R	St. Aubyn, J
Blencowe, J G	Handley, J	Salomons, Alderman
Bonham-Carter, J	Hankey, T	Scholefield, W
Bouverie, Rt Hon E	Harcourt, G G	Scott, Sir W
Bouverie, Hon P	Hardcastle, J A	Scrope, G P
Brand, Hon H	Hartington, Marquis	Scully, V
Bright, J	Headlam, Rt Hon T	Seymour, Sir M
Briscoe, J I	Hensage, G F	Seymour, W D
Bristow, A R	Henley, Lord	Shafto, R D
Brown, J	Hervey, Lord A	Shelley, Sir J V
Bruce, Hon A	Hodgkinson, G	Sheridan, R B
Buchanan, W	Hodgson, K D	Sheridan, H B
Buckley, Gen	Holland, E	Sidney, T
Buller, Sir A W	Horaman, Rt Hon E	Slaney, R A
Bury, Viscount	Howard, Hn C	Smith, J B
Butler, C S	Hunt, Right Hon W	Smith, Augustus
Buxton, C	Ingham, R	Somerville, Right
Caird, J	Jackson, W	Hon Sir W
Calthorpe, Hon F	James, E	Stacpoole, W
Cardwell, Rt Hon E	Jervoise, Sir J C	Staniland, M
Carnegie, Hon C	Johnstone, Sir J	Stanley, Lord
Castlerosse, Viscount	Kershaw, J	Stanley, Hon W O
Cavendish, Hon W	King, Hon P J L	Stansfield, J
Childers, H C E	Kinglake, Alex W	Steel, J
Clay, J	Kinglake, J A	Stuart, Col
Clifford, C C	Kinglake, Col	Sykes, Col
Clifford, Colonel	Kinnaid, Hon A F	Talbot, C R M
Clive, G	Knatchbull, H	Taylor, H
Cobbett, J M	Langton, J H	Thompson, H S
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Langton, W H G	Tite, W
Collier, R P	Lawson, W	Tollmach, Hon F J
Coningham, W	Layard, A H	Tollmach, G
Cowper, Rt Hon W F	Leatham, E A	Trall, G
Craufurd, E H J	Lee, W	Turner, J A
Crawford, R W	Lewis, Rt Hon Sir G	Tynte, Col K
Crosley, F	Lindsay, W S	Vane, Lord H
Dalglish, R	Locke, John	Villiers, Rt Hon C P
Davey, E	Lowe, Right Hon R	Vivian, H H
Davey, Sir H R F	Lysley, W J	Vyner, R A
Davis, Colonel F	Mac Eoy, E	Warner, E
Denman, Hon G	Mackinnon, W A	Watkins, Col L
Dent, J D	Malton, P	Wemyss, J H E
Dillwyn, L L	Majoribanks, D C	Western, S
Divett, E	Marsh, M H	Westhead, J P B
Dodson, J G	Martin, P W	Whalley, G H
Douglas, Sir C	Martin, J	Whitbread, S
Duff, M E G	Masey, W N	White, J
Duff, Major L L D	Matheson, A	Wickham, H W
Duke, Sir J	Mellor, J	Wilcox, B
Dunbar, Sir W	Merry, J	Williams, W
Duncombe, T	Mildmay, H F	Willoughby, Sir H
Dundas, F	Miller, W	Winnington, Sir T E
Dunkellin, Lord	Mills, T	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C
Dunlop, A M	Milnes, R M	Woods, H
Egerton, E C	Mitchell, T A	Wyld, J
Ellies, E	Moffatt, G	Wynne, C G
Elphinstone, Sir J D	Moncrieff, Rt Hon J	Wyvill, M
Enfield, Viscount	Monnell, Rt Hon W	
Euston, Earl of	Monson, Hon W J	
Evans, T W	Morris, D	
Ewart, W	Norris, J T	

MINORITY—NOES.—26.

Adderley, Rt Hon C	Damer, S D	Hartopp, E B
Annesley, Hon Col	Dawson, R P	Haasard, M
Anson, Hon Captain	Deedes, W	Heathcote, Hn G H
Arbuthnot, Hn Gen	Dickson, Colonel	Henley, Rt Hon J W
Archdall, Capt M	Disraeli, Rt Hon B	Hennessey, J P
Baillie, H	Du Cane, C	Henniker, Lord
Baring, T	Duncombe, Hon A	Haygate, Sir F W
Barrow, W H	Duncombe, Hn W E	Haygate, W U
Bartolot, Major	Dunne, Col	Hill, Lord E
Bathurst, A A	Du Pre, C	Hill, Hon R C
Bathurst, F H	Dutton, Hon R H	Holford, R S
Beach, W B	East, Sir J B	Holmesdale, Viscount
Beecroft, G S	Edwards, Major	Hood, Sir A A
Bentinck, G W P	Egerton, Sir P G	Hope, G W
Bentinck, G C	Egerton, Hon A F	Hopwood, J T
Benyon, R	Egerton, Hon W	Horsfall, T B
Bernard, T T	Elcho, Lord	Hotham, Lord
Blackburn, P	Estcourt, Rt Hon T H	Hovew, E
Bond, J W	Farquhar, Sir M	Hubbard, J G
Botfield, B	Farrar, J	Humberston, P S
Bovill, W	Fellowes, P	Hunt, G W
Boyd, J	Ferguson, Sir J	Ingestre, Viscount
Bramston, T W	Flimer, Sir E	Jernyn, Earl
Bridges, Sir B W	Forde, Colonel	Jervia, Captain
Brooks, R	Forester, Rt Hon Col	Johnstone, Hon H B
Bruce, Major C	Forster, Sir G	Jolliffe, Rt Hon Sir W
Burghley, Lord	Franklyn, G W	Jones, D
Cairns, Sir H M C	Gallway, Sir W P	Kekewich, S T
Cartwright, Colonel	Galway, Viscount	Kelly, Sir F
Cave, S	Gard, R S	Kendall, N
Cavendish, Lord G	Gilpin, Col	Kennard, R W
Cayley, E S	Gladstone, Captain	Kerrison, Sir E C
Cecil, Lord R	Gladstone, Rt Hon W	King, J K
Churchill, Lord A S	Goddard, A L	Knatchbull, W F
Clive, Hon G W	Gordon, C W	Knight, F W
Clove, M C	Gore, J R O	Knightley, R
Cobbold, J C	Gore, W R O	Knox, Colonel
Cochrane, A D	Graham, Lord W	Knox, Hon Major
Codrington, Sir W	Greenall, G	Lacon, Sir E
Cole, Hon H	Gray, Captain	Leeke, Sir H
Cole, Hon J L	Grey de Wilton, Viscount	Lefroy, A
Collins, F	Grieth, C D	Legh, Major C
Conolly, T	Grogan, Sir E	Legh, W J
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Halliburton, T C	Leighton, Sir B
Cross, R A	Hamilton, Lord C	Lennox, Lord G G
Cubitt, Mr Ald	Hamilton, Major	Lennox, Lord H G
Cubitt, G	Hamilton, Viscount	Lealie, C P
Curzon, Viscount	Hanbury, Hon Capt	Liddell, Hon H G
Dalkeith, Earl of	Hardy, G	Lindsay, Hon Col
	Hardy, J	

Lockhart, A E	Palk, Sir L	Stewart, Sir M R S
Long, R P	Palmer, R W	Stuart, Lieut-Col W
Longfield, R	Papillon, P O	Stracey, Sir H
Lopes, Sir M	Parker, Major W	Sturt, H G
Lovaine, Lord	Patten, Col W	Sturt, N
Lowther, Hon Col	Paull, H	Talbot, Hon W C
Lowther, Capt	Peacock, G M W	Taylor, Colonel
Lyll, G	Peel, Sir R	Thornhill, W P
Lygon, Hon F	Peel, Rt Hon Gen	Thynne, Lord E
Macaulay, K	Peel, Right Hon F	Thynne, Lord H
Macdonagh, W	Pennant, Hon Col	Tollmach, J
Mainwaring, T	Perceval, Viscount	Tottenham, C
Malcolm, J W	Phillips, J H	Trafalgar, Hon C H
Malina, R	Phillips, G L	Trotter, Right Hon
Manners, Rt Hon Ld J	Potts, G	Sir J
Miles, Sir W	Pugh, D	Upton, Hon Gen
Miller, T J	Fuller, C W G	Valletort, Viscount
Mills, A	Quinn, P	Vane, J
Mitford, W T	Repton, G W J	Vassall, W
Montagu, Lord R	Richardson, J	Verner, Sir W
Montgomery, Sir G	Ridley, Sir M W	Walcott, Admiral
Moody, C A	Rogers, J J	Walker, J R
Mordaunt, Sir C	Roll, J	Walpole, Right Hon
Morgan, O	Rowley, Hon R T	SH
Morgan, Hon Major	Salt, Thomas	Walsh, Sir J
Mowbray, Rt Hon J R	Selwyn, C J	Washington, J W P
Mundy, W	Seymour, H K	Wells, W E
Mure, D	Shirley, E P	Whitmore, H
Murray, W	Sibthorp, Major	Williams, Col
Nass, Lord	Smith, M	Wood, B T
Newdegate, C N	Smith, A	Wyndham, Hon H
Newport, Viscount	Smith, S G	Wyndham, Hon P
Nicol, W	Smyth, Col	Wynn, Col
Noel, Hon G J	Smollett, P B	Wynn, W W E
North, Col	Somes, J	Yorke, Hon E T
Northcote, Sir S	Spooner, R	
O'Hara, C W	Stanhope, J B	
Packs, G H	Stanhope, Lord	
Pakenham, Colonel	Stirling, W	
Pakington, Rt Hon Sir Stuart, A		

PAIRS.

For Second Reading.	Against Second Reading.
Lord Grosvenor	Sir Watkin Wyn
Mr. Rich	Mr. Jolliffe
Mr. O'Connell	Mr. Powys
Mr. Emonds	Earl of Beville
Mr. Cobden	Mr. Way
Mr. Walter	Mr. Hume
Mr. Brookfield	Lord Kinley
Mr. Herbert	Mr. Whitcombe
Lord R. Clinton	Sir Charles Burrell
Colonel Powell	Mr. George
The O'Connor Don	Sir R. Gore Booth
Mr. M. Duane	Captain Banbury
Mr. Mackie	Mr. Hony
Colonel French	Mr. Hans Hamilton
Sir J. Matheson	Mr. Brien
Mr. Ellice	Sir E. B. Lytton
Mr. S. Gurney	Mr. Walter Long
Mr. Mostyn	Mr. Hope Johnson
Mr. Danby Seymour	Mr. A. H. Baring
Mr. Coogan	Colonel Somerset
Dr. Lyons	Hon. Colonel Bernard
Mr. M. T. Smith	Mr. Astell
Lord Worsley	Mr. Lever

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The discussion of the project of address commenced on Thursday in the Senate.

The Marquis of Larochejacquelin and Count Heckeren spoke in favour of the temporal power of the Pope.

Senator Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police, and the late Imperial Commissioner in Italy, in his speech said:—

The temporal power of the Pope is lost. We must confine ourselves to the preservation of his spiritual power. We must consider the attitude of the reaction which has again raised its head, and must determine our line of conduct. Italy has an army of 300,000 men, which she will place on our side in the conflict with which we are threatened.

The discussion was continued on Friday. Prince Napoleon in his speech said:—

I am astonished at the violence of the discussion. I leave to liberal opinion in Europe—to the patriotism of the Italians; to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, made the campaign of Italy, the task of replying to the insults which you have listened to. (Cheers.) The empire represents modern society, its progressive tendencies, and the liberal principles of 1789. (Loud cheers.) The peoples are not mistaken if they rely upon Napoleon III., who will not fail in its mission.

The Prince then recalled the words of the Emperor respecting Gaeta, and said:—"Count Heckeren has confounded the words 'pity' and 'sympathy,' the latter being only felt by the Emperor for the glorious cause of Italy, and for the allies who have shed their blood at our sides at Magenta and Solferino." The Prince defended the English alliance against the Marquis Larochejacquelin, and said:—

That alliance is not with some particular Ministers, but with the great and liberal English people. It is an alliance with which we can defend the great principles of liberty and progress.

The Prince justified the policy of Piedmont in Italy, and maintained that the unity of Italy was favourable to France, of whom, he said, she was the natural ally. He uttered some sympathetic words respecting Venice, but said—that he should deplore any untimely attack. He foresaw that Italy united would soon demand Rome as her capital, and continued:—

The difficulty is to insure the independence of the Pope, who cannot become subject to another sovereign. But by securing to the Pope the right side of the city of Rome, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget, guaranteed by the Powers, his independence would be insured.

The Prince was essentially opposed to the union of the temporal and spiritual power, which would be subjection of the conscience.

[The speech of Prince Napoleon was a great event

and occupied nearly four hours in delivery. Nearly a whole number of the *Moniteur* is taken up with a report of it. It is hawked about the streets. The *Times* correspondent says:—

A member of the Senate, of high position, and much influence, declared aloud to several of his colleagues when the applause which greeted the peroration was over, and while the Prince was yet receiving the congratulations of many of his colleagues, "After such a speech we shall have before six months are over representative government in France, and the Emperor will be forced to count with his Ministers." The Prince, from whom many of the old Liberals of the Republican model have long stood aloof, has a good chance of regaining favour and even of being regarded as their leader in the French Parliament.

I have just heard that the Emperor wrote this day to his cousin, Prince Napoleon, congratulating him very warmly on the success of his speech yesterday in the Senate. His Majesty said that if he did not share all the opinions expressed in the Prince's speech, he approved highly the greater part of "the noble and patriotic ideas" it contained.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

The speech of Prince Napoleon in the Senate is a great historical event. That a cousin of the Emperor, the next heir but one to the crown, the confidential negotiator, as he reminded the senators, of the difficult peace of Villafranca, should speak at length, in a public assembly, amidst cheers and cries of "Oh, oh" from various sides of the House, upon so momentous a question as the temporal power of the Pope, is one of the most remarkable acts of this latter section of the nineteenth century in which we live.]

On Saturday, the discussion was resumed.

Cardinal Mathieu spoke in defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and requested the councillors of the Crown to state whether the speech of Prince Napoleon represented the views of the Government.

M. Billault replied:—"The Government of the Emperor is only pledged by those who are charged to speak in its name." The Minister added:—"Our fathers, who were sincere Catholics, never sacrificed the cause of the State to that of the temporal power of the Papacy." M. Billault then recalled the different phases of the Italian question, the resistance which had been opposed to wise counsels, and continued:—

We are asked what will be our ulterior conduct in so difficult a diplomatic question. When every moment may furnish means for ameliorating the state of things, such a declaration is impossible. The Emperor does everything in his power to defend the interests which confront each other, viz., that of Italian liberty and that of the independence of the Holy Father. If you believe that the Emperor has done everything in his power to reconcile those interests, say so distinctly and sincerely.

Count Segur D'Aguesseau having asked whether the French troops would leave Rome?

M. Billault said:—"I shall not reply to that question," and then added, "Nobody has the right to suspect our loyalty and devotion to the Holy Father." In remarking upon what he characterised as "the insults and the odious allusions" recently expressed against the Sovereign "who has constantly defended the Holy Father, without, however, being willing to abandon the interests of the country," M. Billault said:—

These insults will affect neither the faith nor the policy of the Emperor, who will perseveringly continue to defend the just interests of France, the independence of the Holy Father, and the liberty of Italy.

Cardinal Donnet spoke in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and begged the Senate to accept, as an amendment to the address, words to the effect that "the sword of France continued to protect the independence of the Pope, and the maintenance of his temporal power."

M. Baroche replied that the Government was opposed to this amendment.

On Monday Senator Boissy expressed his regret that in the draft address no mention was made of the navy, which would render such great service in a war with England, which he desired. This remark was received with expressions of dissatisfaction. Senator Boissy maintained that the benefits of the English alliance had been exaggerated, and declared that a great majority of the country were of his opinion.

M. Billault blamed the desire for war with England, as the alliance of that country with France would for a long time remain the best combination in favour of liberty and the interests of peace.

M. Dupin directed attention to the recent financial scandals.

Count Simeon endeavoured to justify his participation in the affair referred to.

M. Billault said the Government shared the sentiments of morality expressed by M. Dupin, and had instituted a strict investigation. Government desired that the guilty parties, if there were any, should be denounced and punished.

The President said that public morality imposed upon the senators the duty of guarding against becoming engaged in such affairs.

Prince Napoleon: Not only the senators, but also the high functionaries of the Government.

The first four paragraphs of the address were then agreed to.

THE EMPEROR AND THE BISHOP.

The war between the bishops and the Government is now assuming such proportions that a "cataclysm"—to use M. de Gramont's expression to Cardinal Antonelli—must be near at hand. The Bishop of Poitiers has delivered and published an address to his clergy in which he deals with the same production, and dwells with great bitterness on the character of Pontius Pilate; which is so introduced that no one can misunderstand that the Emperor is

intended. The reading of this address from every pulpit in the diocese, and chiefly to a rural population, is causing some uneasiness; and Count Persigny has intimated that a prosecution is intended.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* says:—"Ten bishops have signified their adhesion to the pamphlet of Mgr. Dupanloup. The clerical war recommences, and the convocation of a council to fix the situation of the Papacy is talked of."

Several deputies have proposed the following amendment to the draft address of the Corps Législatif:—

We are confident that the Emperor, as chief of the first Catholic nation, will protect the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father, which is a necessary guarantee of the spiritual independence of the Pope, and a pledge of the peace of Europe.

There is not the remotest chance of this amendment being carried, or even of its rallying a decent minority.

The *Patrie* again contradicts the oft-recurring rumours that the French army is on the point of leaving Rome, and, by way of rendering its denial more emphatic, asserts that the "latest instructions sent to General de Goyon are in quite a contrary sense."

The Count de Persigny has authorised the publication of two new daily papers in Paris. One is to be called *Le Temps*, and is to be edited by M. Neptzer, formerly of the *Presse*; and the second, to be called *La France Libérale*, is to be edited by M. Bonnet.

ITALY.

THE SIEGE OF MESSINA.

The heights commanding the citadel of Messina have been occupied by the Sardinian troops. The representatives of the foreign Powers have protested to the commander of the citadel of Messina against any damage being caused to the city. The Neapolitan Minister of War has notified that all foreign soldiers who may have belonged to the Bourbon army or been in the military service of the Pope, and who should join the reactionary bands in Southern Italy, will, if made prisoners, not be treated as soldiers, but will be punished with the greatest severity.

General Fergola has declared to General Cialdini that the works commenced against the citadel constitute a violation of the convention concluded between himself and Garibaldi, and that he would bombard the city should they be carried on. General Cialdini replied that for every inhabitant of the city who might be killed or wounded by the bombardment he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel to be shot. He has also notified to General Fergola that he does not consider him as a general, but as a rebel against King Victor Emmanuel. It is said that the resistance of General Fergola, Governor of the Citadel of Messina, arises from orders received by the latter from Francis II.

The bombardment of Civitella del Tronto commenced on Thursday last.

The Neapolitan nobles who had fled the country are returning every day.

The Marquis Sauli has been appointed Governor-General of the Tuscan provinces. Baron Ricasoli will not wait for the arrival of his successor to withdraw from his post, having only too much need of repose.

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution turns out to be a delusion so far as Hungary is concerned. It is one for the whole monarchy, and no nationality is exempted from its grasp. Thus it is not true that Hungary is to retain her ancient constitution. So far from that, she is to send members to a general Diet, and the taxes and levies of that country are to be voted at Vienna, or wherever else the central assembly meets, and not at Presburg or Pesth. A Diet can only elect members to the lower house of the Council of the Empire from its own body. An extraordinary provision occurs in the regulations for these elections. "In the case of a Diet refusing to send representatives to the Chamber of Deputies, the Emperor will have the right to cause the elections to be made by the towns, corporations, and districts of that particular country in a direct manner." There can be no mistake about the contingency thus provided against. The Austrian Government knows that no Hungarian Diet will send deputies to another deliberative body. A Council of State is established, but does not appear to be an essential part of the new organism, being rather of the nature of a privy council. In the Imperial diploma the re-establishment of the Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania is said to take place only "in harmony with the diploma of October 20, and within the limits there drawn." As is well known, the Hungarians, taking their stand upon the Pragmatic Sanction, have hitherto refused to surrender their old constitution in exchange for this new diploma.

The Vienna *Wanderer*, of Friday, publishes a telegram from Pesth, stating that the publication of the documents we have summarised has caused an immense sensation, and that the Hungarian Diet, if it ever meets, will protest unanimously against the new constitution. "All parties," it says, "are in agreement, and will maintain a passive attitude."

The municipality of Pesth has sent a deputation to the Tavernicus, to request the removal of the Imperial police.

The judicial conference has resolved upon re-establishing the district courts of justice.

According to advices received in official quarters at Vienna from Turin, General Klapka, in the Congress of Democrats assembled in that city, is said to have spoken against the outbreak of a revolution in Hungary, for which he represented that country as being at present unprepared.

An Imperial autograph letter, addressed to the Ban of Croatia, sanctions the re-establishment of the electoral law of 1848 in that province, excepting, however, the military frontier. The Diet will decide on the question of the annexation of Dalmatia to Croatia.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

A telegram from Berlin states that a note had been despatched to Copenhagen, on the part of the German Confederation, demanding that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the budget of 1861, and announcing that, should the request not be complied with, Federal execution would take place in Holstein.

RUSSIA.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The sittings of the Council of the Empire, in reference to the question of the peasants, are approaching their termination. It is said that the emancipation of the serfs will be proclaimed during Lent (O. S.).

To prevent disturbing manifestations on the day of the promulgation of the decree of emancipation, the Government is taking various measures of precaution. The Winter Palace is armed. Arms have been removed from the arsenal to the fortress. Regiments are to be encamped in different quarters on the day of abolition.

According to the *Patrie* and the *Page* of Paris, the Emperor of Russia has made up his mind to prepare a project of constitution for that country as soon as the question of the emancipation of the serfs shall have been settled.

The *Nord* says:—

Our correspondent at Petersburg sends us to-day an account of the closing sitting of the Council of the Empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relations between them and their proprietors should cease at once; that the peasants on each property shall receive the enclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen-garden attached to it; that there shall be allotted them at a price fixed by the Government the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissions, that is, from one to two hectares according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory, the other territorial arrangements are optional. The Imperial manifesto which will publish these decisions is already printed at St. Petersburg; but it will not appear in the present week, which is that of the Russian carnival. The publication will take place in Lent, in about fifteen days perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportunity of which for the proclamation of emancipation there is no need to point out.

POLAND.

DISTURBANCES AT WARSAW.

Telegrams to the following effect have been published:—

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.

The following despatch, dated Warsaw, Feb. 27, has been received here:—"Riotous assemblages are forming in several streets. The troops have been pelted with stones, and replied by firing on the people, killing six and wounding a similar number."

The following despatch, dated Warsaw, Feb. 28, has also been received:—"Order has been re-established. In the event of fresh disturbances taking place, a state of siege will be proclaimed."

WARSAW, March 2.

The funeral of those killed in the late disturbances gave rise to a great popular manifestation, in which 100,000 men were assembled. The troops are confined to their barracks. A petition to the Emperor is being signed, soliciting the re-establishment of the Polish constitution, which has been suspended since 1831.

WARSAW, March 3.

The address of the citizens of Warsaw to the Emperor says:—"The late events have not been caused by one portion of the people alone, but are the deepest and most unanimous expression of the unsatisfied wants of the country and the result of many years' suffering. The want of legal organs compel us to make sacrifices in order to obtain a hearing. In the soul of everyone of us there lives a strong and unalterable national sentiment. The country will never attain its development if the principles of nationality do not meet with valid recognition. The country appeals to the Emperor's love of justice."

WARSAW, March 1.

The town presents a most gloomy aspect. Everybody is wearing mourning.

WARSAW, March 2.

The solemn funeral of those who fell in the recent disturbances has taken place. A Committee of Public Safety, composed of citizens, has been formed, and has issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. Governor Gortchakoff, in a proclamation, reminds the citizens of the justice which Russia has accorded to them for thirty years. The Prince has given tranquillising assurances to a deputation from an agricultural association. The Chief of the Police, M. Trepow, having been

wounded, has been replaced by Colonel Denoncal. The Municipality of Warsaw has sent an address to the Emperor.

TURKEY.

The financial embarrassments of the Government continue and increase.

The early arrival of Count Orloff on a special mission from St. Petersburg is rumoured.

The Marquis de Lavalette returns home in May, to be succeeded, report says, by Marshal Niel.

A change in the Ministry is expected. Aali Paasha, it is said, will be Grand Vizier, and Achmed Vefik Effendi Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The insurgents from the district of Jenibazar, to the number of 5,000, supported by Montenegrins, have forcibly entered Bihar, killed more than fifty Mahometans, among whom were several women, pillaged the city, and finally set fire to it.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from Boston are to the 20th ult. Writing on the 19th, the New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The official counting of the electoral vote took place on Wednesday last, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, without disturbance; and Mr. Lincoln is now the President elect beyond dispute. In two weeks from yesterday—about the time that you will probably publish this letter—he will have taken the oath of office, and will be reading his inaugural speech from the steps of the Capitol. Already he has made more than half the journey to Washington. To-night he is the guest of the State of New York at Albany; to-morrow he will arrive here. From hence he goes to Trenton and Harrisburg (thence taking in his way the capitals of the free States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), and from Harrisburg he goes direct to Washington. His journey thus far has been a popular ovation, almost unprecedented in magnitude, which has drawn from him a succession of speeches more remarkable for their reticence than for rhetorical power. Everywhere he has disclaimed a desire to commit himself to any act or any measure of policy until he shall have reached Washington and had an opportunity to survey the whole ground. The only speech he has made at all indicative of the policy which he is personally inclined to pursue was made at Indianapolis. [Reported in our last.]

At Pittsburg, Mr. Lincoln said:—

Notwithstanding the troubles across the river—(pointing southward to the Monongahela River and smiling)—there really is no crisis except an artificial one. [Laughter and applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their own views of the questions involved, there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. (A Voice: "That's so.") I repeat there is no crisis excepting such as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice to them is to keep cool. If the great American people will only keep their temper on both sides of the line the trouble will come to an end, and the question be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character which have originated in this government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have passed away in due time so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore.

Mr. Lincoln then referred to the tariff question, stating that upon that plank of the Chicago platform he would stand.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was inaugurated at Alabama on the 18th ult. The spectacle is described as the grandest ever witnessed in the South. The inaugural address of President Davis says:—"The judgment and the will of the people are, that union with the Northern States is neither practicable nor desirable. If necessary, we must maintain by final arbitrament of the sword the position we have assumed."

Private advices from Montgomery stated that arrangements had been made for a loan of 14,000,000 dol. by the 1st of March.

It was reported at Washington that assurances had been received that neither Fort Sumter nor Pickens would be attacked, and that as soon as Mr. Davis was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy he would send a Minister to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of these forts.

A Republican caucus held at Washington unanimously approved Mr. Bingham's Force Bill, which authorises the collection of the revenue on shipboard outside insurrectionary ports.

The Committee of the Washington Peace Conference had reported a plan of pacification, understood to be compounded from the Crittenden, Guthrie, and Border States plans. The Republicans favour the idea of a National Convention as the best way to settle all trouble, and will attempt to pass a resolution to that effect. There has been a good deal of hard feeling and ill blood in the Convention.

Meanwhile, the Treasury of the United States is empty, and the Treasurer begging for money. Perhaps, in this very emptiness will be found the solution of the troubles. A new loan for 8,000,000 dol. is called for, the bids to be put in before the 23rd, the stock to bear interest at 6 per cent., and to be reimbursable in 20 years. It is supposed that this will be taken at about 90.

In the House of Representatives a Bill had been reported making an appropriation for a survey of the Northern Pacific regions, with the view of establishing a telegraph to Asia.

The Tariff Bill has been passed in the Senate. Not only are its provisions with regard to a large number of the leading articles of importation absolutely prohibitory, but it is framed with such intricacy as to render trade almost impossible.

Arkansas has voted against the holding of a Convention,

The Missouri election would probably result in favour of the Union candidates by a majority of 5,000 votes.

Ports Chadbonne and Belknap had been seized by the Texans. The latter had also seized the Californian overland mail.

CANADA.

According to a telegram from Toronto, dated the 16th inst., the Anderson case was decided on that day. The prisoner was discharged on technical grounds, the writ of *habeas corpus* being definitive, and not expressly charging him with the crime of murder. The result was received with satisfaction.

MEXICO.

Advices from Monterey, Mexico, announce that Mejia had entered the town of Riverdo with 2,000 men, butchered 200 men, and burnt the town.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape are to January 21.

Sir George Grey continued on the frontier. His Excellency may go to Natal, and possibly to the Zambesi. He was expected at Port Elizabeth on the 15th of January. The Separation movement is less popular.

Her Majesty's steamer Sidon (with the Pioneer in charge) and her Majesty's steamer Lyra have left Simon's Bay for the Zambesi, with Bishop Mackenzie and his band of missionaries.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—We understand that the stay of the French Contingent in Syria will probably be extended to the 1st of May.—*Observer*.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—Several journals state that the prelate selected as the Preceptor of the Prince Imperial is Mgr. Landriot, lately Bishop of La Rochelle, but now Archbishop of Auch.

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.—The following is at present the population of the kingdom of Italy:—Piedmont, 3,815,637 inhabitants; Sardinia (the island), 573,115; Lombardy, 2,771,647; Modena, 609,139; Parma, 508,784; Tuscany, 1,779,338; the Legations, the Marches, and Umbria, 1,960,360; Naples, 6,843,365; Sicily, 2,231,020; total, 21,092,395 inhabitants.

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.—A letter from Turin, Feb. 23, says:—"After numerous discussions in the council, it has been decided that the King shall assume the title of Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, and not Victor Emmanuel I., King of Italy. The formula 'by the grace of God,' has been suppressed, and is to have no substitute. The title, therefore, will be more majestic by reason of its simplicity."

AUSTRIAN TREACHERY TO THE HUNGARIAN LEGION.—"A Magyar," writing to the *Times*, calls attention to the treatment of the Hungarian Legionaries who served in Italy during the short war which ended in the peace of Villafranca after the Austrians had been driven out of Italy. Special care was taken to procure from the Austrian Government not only an amnesty, but a guarantee of exemption from military service for such of these men as should return home. With characteristic bad faith, a number of these poor fellows have been forced into the service, and grossly ill-treated too.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.

(From the *Times*.)

We direct attention to the extraordinary cause which has just been tried in the Dublin Law Courts, much less on account of its strange incidents than because it illustrates with striking clearness the uncertainty of our law as it bears on the gravest of social relations. The facts of the case of "Thelwall v. Yelverton," so far as regards their general interest, may be detailed in a few sentences, though a judge remarkable for acuteness and despatch was engaged nearly a fortnight in hearing them, and, as given from the lips of the actual witnesses, they seem to have formed the most moving of dramas. The action was brought by the nominal plaintiff against the Hon. William Charles Yelverton, the heir to the Irish peerage of Avonmore, and a Brevet-Major in the Royal Artillery, for the purpose of trying before a jury whether Major Yelverton, who in June, 1858, had contracted marriage with a lady in Scotland, had not previously married another lady, then named Maria Theresa Longworth, who, of course, was the real complainant. We should add, perhaps, that the present action was incidental to a formal suit, now pending before a Scotch tribunal, with the view of settling the same question, but in which the parties interested in the issue can only proceed upon written testimony.

It appears that in August, 1852, William Charles Yelverton and Maria Theresa Longworth became acquainted by mere accident upon the passage from Boulogne to London. The gentleman was in his twenty-eighth year, and the lady, if we may judge from her letters and from the interest her appearance has excited, must have been attractive, and even fascinating. The night was passed by the pair on deck, a plaid forming their common protection; and the following day Major Yelverton found himself the visitor of a relation of Miss Longworth, and spending some hours in that lady's society. A few months afterwards a letter from Miss Longworth, addressed to her cousin in Albania, but sent with "a formal note" to Major Yelverton, who was asked to post it at Malta, where he was quartered, induced a renewal of the acquaintance; and from this time till the autumn of 1855 these two young

persons corresponded with each other, without, however, any actual meeting. The tone of the correspondence is peculiar—a mixture of gossip and *badinage*, indicating great ability, but not too much delicacy or feeling, in the lady. In 1855 Miss Longworth, being a Roman Catholic, undertook the duties of a sister of mercy in a French convent at Constantinople, having previously been made acquainted with the fact that Major Yelverton was in the Crimea, and engaged on service in the British army. At this convent a lengthened interview took place, at which, according to her version, the gentleman made an offer of marriage, and, according to his, "he formed the idea of making Theresa Longworth his mistress." The scene shifts to the camp in the Crimea, and there some further love passages occurred, while the lady was under the care of the wife of a General of Brigade, who must have remarked Major Yelverton's advances, and of course must have believed them honourable. After this Miss Longworth embarked at Balaklava, and she positively swears that on this occasion, at night, and again on the deck of a steamer, she received a proposal of instant marriage, to be celebrated at the Greek Church of the place, with no condition but that of secrecy. This offer, however, she states she rejected, a Greek Church being out of the question in the case of marriage with a Roman Catholic, although from this time she firmly believed a union with Yelverton would soon be accomplished. Major Yelverton gives quite an opposite account, detailing a scene so gross that we cannot allude to it, and from this time till the spring of 1857 Miss Longworth and he had no personal intercourse. Many letters, however, had passed between them, betokening, certainly, in our judgment, an ardent attachment on her part, and on his a gallant, though less passionate, feeling; and it should be observed, that when returning to England, instead of passing through Constantinople, where he well knew that the lady was, he took the route of the Danube and Vienna, for the purpose, as he says, of "avoiding danger." In February, 1857, he was quartered at Leith Fort, near Edinburgh, and while there Miss Longworth, in the company of a lady who had since become a Sister of Mercy, once more sought him out and renewed the acquaintance, and saw him repeatedly at different places. On one of these occasions the lady deposes that Major Yelverton, while at her residence, read over with her the English marriage service; and declared that they were husband and wife; no witness, however, was present at the act, although it was immediately communicated by her to her companion. She admits, moreover, that, whatever was the rite, it was not followed by the consequences of marriage; and that, though she conceived it a legal obligation, she declined to live with Yelverton as his wife until married in a Catholic place of worship. All this Yelverton peremptorily contradicts, insisting that an illicit connection had been formed in Edinburgh at this period. Events followed in quick succession which have led to a most unfortunate issue. At the close of July, 1857, Miss Longworth met Major Yelverton at Waterford, for the purpose, according to her statement, of clothing the *quasi-nuptials* in Scotland with the sanctity of a Roman Catholic ceremony. A difficulty arose requesting a dispensation for the non-publication of banns between the parties, and the pair travelled towards the North of Ireland, through Thomastown, Malahide, and Newry, until, upon the 15th of August, they were privately married by a Roman Catholic Priest in the neighbourhood of Rostrevor. With one very important exception, to which we shall hereafter recur, there is little difference in the evidence on either side so far as regards this marriage ceremony; and it must be taken that these persons were united, according to the forms of the Church of Rome, in a solemn though a scarcely regular manner. From this time forward both agree that they lived together as man and wife; the lady, however, positively declaring that, until after the Roman Catholic marriage, there had been no cohabitation, but Mr. Yelverton pledging his oath that they had cohabited during all the course of the previous fortnight, and, further, that his only intention, in going through the rite at Rostrevor, was to ease the conscience of a scrupulous paramour. Some months were spent in this curious connexion. The lady, bearing the gentleman's name, was introduced to her friends in Scotland, and received apparently the status of a wife; she was regularly described as Mrs. Yelverton in a Scotch hotel-book and a French passport; and at length, early in 1858, the pair found themselves in lodgings at Bordeaux, where Yelverton soon thought fit to leave her. Before this time some differences had sprung up. The lady, believing herself *encheint*, insisted upon an avowal of the marriage, while Yelverton, putting her off, was writing about "keeping the cat in the bag," and "trying to avoid the event which they dreaded." As might have been expected, misery ensued; the unhappy woman, fearing her danger, not knowing what to do, and already abandoned, wrote passionate letters of anguish to Yelverton, in which she evidently addressed him as a husband. By this time she had managed to obtain a certificate of her marriage in Ireland, and she reached Scotland only to hear of Yelverton's union with another person. She refused with scorn an insulting offer to take a refuge, "perhaps in New Zealand"; commenced proceedings for bigamy against Yelverton, which have been followed by the suit in Scotland; and now for the first time, the whole story has been brought to light in a court of justice.

Such is an outline of this extraordinary case, and

in weighing the evidence on either side it is difficult to pronounce a judgment. There are some improbabilities in the lady's story, especially as regards the alleged Scotch marriage; but on this and other important points she was well corroborated by facts and witnesses, and during a long and severe examination she was not shaken in a single particular. In finding for her the jury have probably come to a sound conclusion, though their verdict can have no effect on the principal point in issue. On the other hand, the case of Yelverton was obviously antecedently improbable, and that in a very remarkable degree. It rested in the main on his own statements, with every possible motive for falsehood; and it broke down in its vital point—the assertion of a cohabitation for a fortnight before the marriage in Ireland. As regards the actors in this woeful drama, it is easy to form an estimate of them. The man who, in his own words, conceived "the idea" of a systematic seduction—committed, if we may credit himself, a most abominable outrage on a lady who had just been the guest of his superior officer—profaned a solemn and most holy rite for the vile purpose of fraud and sensuality—abandoned his victim in the hour of her peril, with hints about "avoiding an event" which may well bear a terrible interpretation—and finally crowned the climax of his deeds by ruining, through his contact, another woman,—we may leave to his self-inflicted misery. With his own counsel, we simply give him up, and can only suppose, in the public interest, that his name will soon disappear from the *Army List*. But what shall we write about his partner in this dark history of folly and ruin, who now floats a wreck on a sea of misfortunes by reason, in part, of her own failings, and whose very success must cause her the keenest anguish? We may lament her wrongs and sufferings, but cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that they principally arise from her own misconduct. Let us take it that she was technically chaste, and that she never cohabited with Yelverton till after the secret marriage in Ireland. But was her behaviour, even from the first, in accordance with feminine propriety, and is it not plain that through all these years it was she who was really following Yelverton, not Yelverton who was seeking her in marriage? This, indeed, is the only possible plea which can be urged in excuse of his misdeeds.

The counsel for the prosecution was Mr. White-side. Mr. Brewster and Serjeant Sullivan appeared for the defence.

On Saturday Mr. White-side delivered a masterly speech in reply, which occupied five hours, and was, at its close, enthusiastically applauded.

On Monday the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas charged the jury at great length, leaving them to decide whether a marriage had been celebrated in Scotland or in Ireland, intimating that it was quite sufficient for them that a valid marriage had been celebrated either in Scotland or Ireland. It was not necessary for them to enter into any discussion as to whether either of those marriages was valid or not; they would have to determine only whether one or the other of them had been celebrated, and if they believed that either the Scotch or the Irish marriage had been celebrated, they would not require to mind as to the other.

The jury, after a deliberation of about half an hour, found first for the validity of the Scotch marriage; secondly, for the validity of the Irish marriage; and thirdly (in reply to the Chief Justice's question), that the defendant was a Roman Catholic at the time of the Irish marriage.

Thus this unexampled trial has closed, after eleven days' sitting.

It is ascertained that the question of the validity of the marriage will be carried to a higher court.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed through the city, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the courts. Mrs. Yelverton was drawn from the courts in the carriage to the Gresham Hotel by the populace.

The lady whom Major Yelverton married, the widow of Professor Forbes, is reported to have a handsome fortune—the papers say 50,000*l*.

In the course of the proceedings two non-commissioned officers were examined, to prove that Major Yelverton regularly attended church parade, and, in the absence of the chaplain, sometimes read the service.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty and the Court return to Buckingham Palace on Friday next.

A rumour prevails at Cambridge that a public Commencement will be held there this year, and that her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Chancellor will honour the University with their presence on the occasion.

The Earl of Aberdeen (lately known as Lord Haddo) is still at Thebes. He is spending the winter in Egypt for his health, and, we hear, is occupied with his excellent Countess in distributing Bibles and Testaments as opportunities offer.—*Record*.

The second reading of Mr. Baines's Borough Franchise Bill is fixed for the 10th of April.

THE SECOND IRON-CLAD SHIP, the Black Prince, was successfully launched on Wednesday from Mr. Napier's yard in the Clyde. She is of the same dimensions and make as the Warrior, but will only carry forty guns.

Law and Police.

THE LATE FRAUDS ON THE COMMERCIAL BANK.—The examination of John Darden and James Holcroft, on the charge of having defrauded the late Commercial Bank to the extent of 70,000*l*., was resumed on Friday at the Bow-street Police-court, and after some further evidence, the case was again remanded. Application to admit the prisoners to bail was refused. With regard to Darden, Mr. Henry said, "I will certainly not take any amount of bail for your client."

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.—A singular trial took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Friday last. Mr. Berwick, a country gentleman residing at Hexham, was charged with having attempted to shoot two bailiffs who were employed to serve a writ upon him. The case was clearly proved against the prisoner, and he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. On the following day the Judge, after commenting upon the humiliating position in which the prisoner, by his ungovernable temper, had placed himself, sentenced him to four years' penal servitude.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA VERSUS KOSSUTH.—A very curious case is before Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court. The Emperor of Austria applies by Counsel (Sir Hugh Cairns) for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Day and Son, lithographers, from printing and issuing, at the instance of Louis Kossuth, bank-notes to circulate in Hungary. An order had been given for such notes of various amounts to the value of one hundred million florins, and they were to bear the Royal Arms of Hungary. The metal plates had been prepared, and with some of the notes, were produced in court. An injunction was ordered to issue.

THE BERKELEY PEERAGE.—The House of Lords met as a committee of privileges on Tuesday, Lord Redesdale in the chair, to consider the claim of Admiral Sir M. F. Berkeley to the Berkeley peerage. Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, which occupied three hours and a half, came to the conclusion that the claim was not made out.

Miscellaneous News.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Another of those dreadful colliery accidents, which have taken place with such lamentable frequency during the last few months, occurred on Wednesday afternoon in a coal-pit at Worsley, near Manchester. By an explosion of fire-damp no fewer than eight unfortunate human beings were hurried into eternity.

FOREWARNING OF STORMS.—The Admiralty has now established an office at Whitehall wherein the barometer and weather are studied according to the principles laid down by Admiral Fitzroy; and an *employé*—a clerk of the weather-glass—has the duty of telegraphing to the ports all over the country of the expected changes and coming storms.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALLOT MOTION.—Mr. Berkeley's notice of motion for leave to bring in a bill to provide protection for electors in voting for members to serve in parliament, is postponed until after Easter. The policy of this postponement appears to be well considered, the absence of many English, and nearly all the Irish Liberal members to attend the spring assizes being likely to thin the division list.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT WIMBLEDON.—The investigation into the circumstances under which the death of the late Dr. Baly ensued was again resumed, for the ninth time, on Monday morning, and concluded, at the White Hart Inn, Merton, before Mr. Carter, coroner for East Surrey. The jury returned the following special verdict:—

The jury find a verdict of Accidental Death, and they say this investigation has shown that one of the wheels of the tender was in a very dangerous state, from the improper way in which the studs were inserted, although the evidence disproves this to have been the cause of the accident. We, the jury, strongly recommend to the consideration of the directors that additional break power should be applied to all passenger trains. We also cannot dispense without expressing our approval of the conduct of the guard, engine-driver, and pointman, for the promptitude and presence of mind displayed on this occasion.

THE REFORM QUESTION.—Mr. Baines's bill to extend the borough franchise from a 10*l*. to a 6*l*. occupancy is to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 10th of April. Though the cause of so distant a day being fixed was that it was impossible for Mr. Baines to ensure precedence on any earlier day, the delay is attended with an important advantage, inasmuch as it allows time for the holding of public meetings and the preparation of petitions in support of the measure. A great reform meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, on Friday evening, two thousand persons being present. Resolutions in favour of Mr. Baines's bill were enthusiastically carried, and a petition to Parliament in its favour was adopted. Similar meetings have been held at York, Bradford, Newcastle, and Bambury.

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.—Messrs. George J. Cockerell and Co., of Cornhill, coal merchants, have just issued a circular, which contains much interesting information. The late excessively severe weather created an extraordinary, though but temporary, advance of price; but, apart from this rapid fluctuation, our market has for some months ranged beyond its customary limits. To this result several causes have contributed, besides the season. Of these, the wet and cold summer of 1860 is one of the most marked. The whole quantity brought into the London district was 5,073,707 tons, as against 4,509,945 tons in 1859, showing an excess of demand in 1860, in this district alone, of 563,762 tons, whilst a proportionate excess obtained throughout the whole country. The increased exportation of coal has been one of the disturbing influences. The commercial treaty with France has not hitherto materially enlarged the demand for English coal in that country, but the total quantity shipped to all foreign parts during 1860, as compared with 1859, shows a large increase, the figures being, for 1860,

6,782,266 tons, and for 1859, 6,408,640 tons—an excess in 1860 of 373,576 tons, of which a large portion went to China. This increased export-demand upon the coal resources of the kingdom—wrought last year, for all purposes, to the enormous extent of seventy-five millions of tons (total produce of the United Kingdom for 1858, 65,008,649 tons; ditto for 1859, 71,976,765 tons)—affects the London market. The coal market at present holds out no immediate prospect of a fall.

THE THIEVES OF MANCHESTER.—Some conception may be formed of the floating ruffianism of Manchester from a foray made by the B division of police, on Tuesday night. Early on Tuesday morning, three burglars were detected in the act of breaking into a dwelling-house, in Smedley; but the solitary police-officer who came upon the fellows was overpowered, and unable to make a single capture. As these nocturnal depredations have become so alarmingly frequent, a desperate expedition was hit upon for the purpose of relieving householders of one or two, at least, of their unwelcome guests. The officers of the B division, therefore, swept their various beats on Tuesday night, pouncing upon every member of the "dangerous classes" they encountered. A somewhat startling result was obtained. Fifty well-known thieves—including seventeen returned convicts—were secured and lodged in Livesey-street station. They were eagerly scrutinised, but, unfortunately for society, their detention could only be temporary, and they are probably by this time, with one or two exceptions, once more playing their old vocation in our streets.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE HAYTER TESTIMONIAL BANQUET.—On Wednesday evening the testimonial subscribed for by the Liberal members and ex-members of the House of Commons, on the retirement of Sir W. G. Hayter, M.P., from his post of Political Secretary to the Treasury, was presented to him at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. The testimonial consists of a massive table ornament, weighing 1,100 ounces, surmounted by a large group of five emblematical figures. The presentation was celebrated by a magnificent banquet, presided over by Lord Palmerston. A very large number of the members of the Government and of the liberal M.P.s. were present. Lord Palmerston, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke of the services of Sir William Hayter with much warmth, and Sir William responded in appropriate terms. Whatever his services might have been, they had (he said) been more than amply rewarded by this public acknowledgment, joined in and presided over by one who is admitted by all to be the foremost statesman in Europe. (Loud cheers.) The health of the noble chairman was afterwards drunk on the proposal of Lord Harry Vane, and Lord Palmerston, in returning thanks, expressed his deep sense of the generous support which his foreign policy had received from the Liberal members of the House. He paid a warm compliment to the services of Lord John Russell in his present conduct of the Foreign Department. He has made, and is making the great interests of the country, the pole-star to guide him in his difficult task. (Cheers.)

Literature.

Every-Day Chemistry. By ALFRED SIBSON, F.C.S. London: Routledge and Co.

THE improvements in manufactures, the advance in the arts, and the increase of common comforts, that we owe to chemical science, will, for a long while yet, justify the production of popular works like the present, in which it is attempted to give a simple and interesting account of all the principal truths that chemistry has contributed to the operations of daily life, and to the explanation of the facts and phenomena that everywhere surround us. The exposition of principles is given by Mr. Sibson with great plainness, and their bearing on common things is familiarly and attractively illustrated. No one will find his book abstruse or dry; and no one will read it without acquiring information that has immediate practical value. Hints for the improvement of ordinary methods of performing labours that belong to every household, for the multiplication of conveniences, and for the promotion of health and safety, may be gathered from every chapter. Mr. Sibson is a professional chemist already known to literature: and, if he has not always the best conceivable manner of writing, has certainly the scientific accomplishments requisite for the production of a first-rate book in the department of his subject to which his attention has been chiefly given. His work does not compete with such as Johnston's or Liebig's; being in aim, method, and price, more adapted to the million; while, at the same time, preserving the spirit of scientific teaching, and giving such analyses as are necessary, not only with great care, but with due regard to the improvements made in analytic processes since the books of the writers named appeared.

Mr. Sibson has restricted himself to the field of domestic economy; and has distributed his matter under the heads of Food, Drink, Air, Water, Fire, and the Chemistry of *Ourselves*. Of the contents of the various chapters, it is impossible, so multifarious are the contents, to give any particular account. But of the style in which the truths of chemistry are exhibited relatively to the things we all need to know, we may readily give an illustration by a single passage:—

"GREEN PEAS, FRENCH AND OTHER BEANS, &c.—These plants all belong to the tribe of *leguminosæ*, or that species of plants which produce pulse in place of

grain. While the choice varieties of these plants supply some of the nicest of table vegetables, the coarser varieties, both of beans and peas, but especially the clovers, which belong to this group of plants, have an additional interest, inasmuch as they form no inconsiderable portion of the produce raised in agriculture for the maintenance of domestic animals, and, therefore, indirectly administer to our necessities in the shape of mutton and beef. The same may be said of the group of vegetables last considered, as varieties of those vegetables also form a large portion of the food of cattle which supply us with meat. In these plants, especially in their seeds, the starch and other carbonaceous principles have much of the same character as in grain, but the nitrogenous principle they contain differs somewhat in its properties from that of grain, although, as before stated, all the members of this group have a remarkable resemblance in their general chemical characters. The nitrogenous principle, which in these seeds corresponds to gluten in grain, is called legumine, or vegetable caseine. This substance is of peculiar interest, inasmuch as it resembles so closely the caseine or curd of milk, as to be considered by some chemists identical. The caseine obtained from each of these sources is no doubt chemically identical, as are also most of its properties. The characteristic property of the animal caseine present in milk is that of separation from this liquid under certain circumstances, as curd, which afterwards becomes cheese. The close resemblance of this curd with the vegetable caseine of leguminous plants, is strikingly shown by a fact recently made known, viz., that the Chinese actually prepare a cheese from peas and beans. As legumine is considered almost equally serviceable in the human system as gluten or albumen, we can account for the well-known nutritious qualities of the seeds of these plants as food. Green peas may thus be ranked not only as one of the most delicious garden vegetables, but may also be included amongst the most wholesome and nutritive food. Again, peas that have been dried (split peas) are a most concentrated food, although not very digestible by weak stomachs. The custom of eating this dish with boiled pork is an excellent and rational one, since the fat pork here dilutes, so to speak, the too-concentrated plastic principles of the peas. Beans, again—that is, French beans, both green and in their pods, as commonly eaten in this country, or dried as "haricots,"—are to be classed amongst the best of food; while the " Windsor," or "broad" bean, although not a fashionable vegetable, is one of the best which our gardens furnish. Lentils, again, so notorious as a component of Oriental dishes, belong to this class of food, and contain even more nutriment than the produce above spoken of; but they possess a peculiar medicinal taste not generally liked in this country. We may add, that lentil-meal forms a considerable proportion of the food known as "Revalenta Arabica."

We strongly recommend this volume as a cheap and excellent handbook, deserving to come into universal favour.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Dog Crusoe: A Tale of the Western Prairies. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. (T. Nelson and Sons.) This is one of best books of adventure for boys that has appeared this year; and we wish it had reached us early enough for notice with the many books that anticipated the gift-season of the new year. Mr. Ballantyne has liveliness and humour that are equal to his knowledge and good sense, and although often delightfully improbable in the invention of the framework and successive scenes of his story, is always true to natural facts and to human feelings in its substance. This book, like his famous "Coral Island" is gloriously impossible, but infinitely delightful for an eager, venturesome, rollicking boy. The backwoods, the great prairies, the red Indians, the fur-traders, the buffalo-hunts, the life of "a trapper," and the many exciting things besides that are woven into the story, have an element of real knowledge in them that will remain and be useful when the mind has lost the mere pleasure of the tale. And the moral tone and spirit of Mr. Ballantyne's books may always be trusted implicitly. May the wonderful and faithful "Dog Crusoe" become famous with our boys. The coloured plates have a coarse, gaudy attractiveness; but are much less excellent as art than the mere woodcuts usual in such books now-a-days.—*My First Voyage to Southern Seas.* By W. H. KINGSTON. (T. Nelson and Sons.) Life at sea, the phenomena of the ocean, a visit to Cape Colony, the Mauritius, and a sojourn at Ceylon,—surely plenty of interesting matter is here. It was to be foreseen that Sir Emerson Tennent's great work on Ceylon would furnish a large harvest to the writers of popular works for the young, whether in natural history or adventure. Mr. Kingston, however, is no common book-maker; and has won his place as a favourite writer for boys, who combines considerable originality and inventive power with such knowledge, and such skill in the use of his materials, as hardly to permit his being placed second to any one who works in his own field. This volume is fitted to boys somewhat older than those who will be most charmed by Mr. Ballantyne's "Dog Crusoe;" and will give almost as much information in the special region of natural history with which it is chiefly concerned, as it will impart boundless gratification by the incidents of its well-constructed and coherent story. It is such a book as even a few years ago, before boys were honoured with the gifts and solicitations of so many excellent authors, would have created quite a "sensational." Like the volume first noticed it has coloured plates, bright, and meretricious. A good writer, who means really to teach the intellect of his young reader soundly, should try and secure that his publishers, if resorting to art for illustrations, make use of sound teaching for the eye also.—*Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt.* By Captain MAYNE REID. (Routledge and Sons.) Bear-hunting all over the world—a pretty

expedition! Of course there is no probability in the story of such a book as a whole; but there is abundant cleverness in its several parts, and its incidents and adventures are immensely interesting and exciting—true in substance, while fictitious in detail. The hunters, in this jolly book of exploit and daring, first attack Bruin in northern Russia and Lapland, then seek him in the Pyrenees, venture to South America in pursuit of black bears, try the sport Louisiana can furnish, push their way up to the Hudson's Bay settlements in search of the white cousins of the brownies of Europe, then sail for Borneo, and finally wind up their adventures in Syria! A great deal of information about the various countries we have named is inwoven with the narrative; and the whole natural history of the bear, of every clime and every tribe, is given with accuracy and fulness in the course of the observations and experiences of the hunters. We do not know any one but Capt. Reid who could have violated all probability so delightfully, and have so thoroughly crammed a book that is as fascinating as a romance with knowledge as solid as that given in the best scientific treatises, and a deal more pleasantly and memorably imparted. There are numerous illustrations by Zwecker, who has a name for natural history design.—*Natural History Picture Book for Children.* By Rev. J. G. Wood, F.S.S. (Routledge & Co.) The author of "The Illustrated Natural History," has graciously stooped from his higher work to the pleasures of children. Bright, wondering, eager, delighted eyes will bend over his charming book. It is written with simplicity, but not babyishly. It is very interesting, in both its brief descriptions and snatches of anecdote. The mammalia only are contained in this volume. It has a hundred and eighty illustrations, of considerable size and of great excellence—taken, we fancy, from the author's large and valuable work now in course of publication. Wolf, Zwecker, and Weir, amongst artists, and the Dalziels as engravers, make large promise, and fulfil it. It is by very far the best book of the kind we ever saw.—*Parliament in the Play-room.* By A. L. O. E. (Nelson and Co.) As suggesting amusement for the play-room, in which the mind may have pleasant exercise, and as imparting a little information on public business and affairs, this story has some merit. It is better still as a lesson in the purification from vanity of the character of a clever, genial girl. But, on the whole, it is rather clumsy and far-fetched, and not equal to the writer's former admirable books.

Gleanings.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's vindication of Lord Bacon is being translated into French by M. Louis Blanc. A new piece of gossip from the pen of Dr. Doran, the subject being Queen Adelaide, is announced by Mr. Bentley.

Mr. David Roberts is actively engaged upon his large picture of the interior of St. Peter's, Rome.—*Athenaeum.*

It is reported that the *Times* has prevailed on Mr. Russell, the Crimean and Indian special correspondent, to go to America in the same capacity.

Macmillan's Magazine continues to prosper. Its sale now approaches, it is said, 15,000 monthly, and the demand for bound volumes is great.

A book entitled the "Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons," by W. N. Massey, Esq., M.P. for Salford, is announced.

Mr. E. M. Ward is advancing rapidly with his picture representing the ante-room at Whitehall during the last moments of Charles II.

Nearly all the bees in the South of England have died this year. A person in the New Forest who had 140 hives has lost every bee.—*Daily News.*

It is said that the skilful and jovial part-singers of Cologne are intending to pay us another visit at no distant period.

A new story by the author of "Adam Bede" is in the press. It will be in one volume, and entitled "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe."

Among the passengers who left Southampton in the Indian packet Ceylon was Sir Leopold M'Clintock.

A perfectly successful attempt has been made to illuminate the Courts of the Tailories and the Place du Carrousel by the electric light.

That pleasant writer, Oliver Wendell Holmes, so distinguished among our transatlantic brethren, has just produced a new story called "Elsie Venner; a Romance of Destiny." Those who have enjoyed the chat of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," will be eager to see this new production.

Sir Charles Fellowes has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum, in the following terms:—"I give and bequeath Milton's watch to the trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited in the Museum, upon condition that the watch may be placed under glass, or in some other way be always kept exposed to public view."

LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—The publication of the fifth volume of Lord Macaulay's "History of England," edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan, is announced for the 15th inst. It will comprise the events of the years 1698, 1699, 1700, and 1701, including the death of James II. and the memorable general election of 1701, and contains that portion of the continuation of the "History of England," which Lord Macaulay left fairly transcribed and revised for the press. It is given to the world precisely as it was left.

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—His Grace the Duke of Sutherland breathed his last on Thursday night, at Trentham, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He had been ill for some time previously, but it was not at first supposed that his illness was so serious in its nature. The death of the Duke places another Garter at the disposal of the Crown, and renders vacant the representation of Sutherlandshire, in consequence of the elevation of the Marquis of Stafford to the Upper House. George Granville Leveson Gower, now Duke of Sutherland, was born in 1828, and married in 1849 Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. John Hay Mackenzie, of New Hall and Cromarty.

THE LATE DR. THOMSON, OF COLDSTREAM.—In our obituary we (*Scottish Press*) record the death of Dr. Adam Thomson, the senior minister of West Coldstream United Presbyterian Church, who died at Coldstream, the place of his nativity, on Saturday. He had reached the eighty-second year of his age, and the fifty-fifth year of his ministry, being, indeed, a "father in the church." While faithfully discharging the duties of a pastor, he was well known both as a platform speaker and a writer. He was the author of several vigorous pamphlets, and his more important works, "Comparative View of English and Scotch Disasters," and "Consolation for Christian Mourners," were admirably adapted to accomplish the ends their earnest and devoted author had in view. A local contemporary, noticing the decease of this excellent man, says: "He was honoured, however, to accomplish a task that gave him a fame higher and wider than ought connected with locality or sect. He overthrew the monopoly of Bible-printing and was the main agent in bringing about the happy state of things that now subsists, when the Bible has become the cheapest of all books. It may almost be said that alone he did it—did it at the cost of incredible effort, carried on against virulent opposition, and with but feeble support from those whose aid he had a right to look for. He was at one time possessed of considerable private means, but in the struggle he sacrificed these in large measure. Some years ago a subscription was entered into, to reimburse him for the losses he thus sustained; but except in this way he never received any adequate acknowledgment, or indeed any acknowledgment at all, of his invaluable services."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

HAINES.—February 27, at Odiham, the wife of Mr. James Haines, of a son.

LEE.—March 4, at Odiham, the wife of Mr. George Lee, of a son.

LINDSEY.—March 4, at No. 8, Brunswick-terrace, Walworth, the wife of Mr. Mark John Lindsey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PAYNE-BRAND.—February 13, at Friar'-street Chapel, Sudbury, by the Rev. Joseph Sten, Orlando, only son of Mr. Robert Payne, Brittenham, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Brand, Esq., Great Cornard.

COCKAYNE-MANSON.—February 20, at Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, Mr. William Cockayne, to Miss Ann Yule Manson.

SPOONER-BAKER.—February 23, at the Independent Chapel, Wells, by the Rev. — Hickman, Mr. James Spooner, of Clew, to Maria, daughter of Mr. John Baker, rope-maker, Wells.

WOOD-TAYLOR.—February 24, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Mr. Charles Wood, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Taylor, of Sheffield.

LOVEKIN-HORSMAN.—February 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Crowle, the Rev. Thomas Lovekin, Baptist minister, of Hasford, Notts, to Miss Horsman, of the former place.

LEE-MARRIOTT.—February 27, at Ebenezer Independent Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. J. Shillito, J. E. Lee, Esq., to Maria, daughter of J. Marriott, Esq., of Dewsbury.

DEATHS.

HARRISON.—February 23, R. Harrison, Esq., of Woodliff House, J.P. for Leeds, aged forty-nine.

SUTHERLAND.—February 28, at Trentham, George Granville, Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K.G., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

GREEN.—March 1, at 15, Marlborough-place, Walworth, Annette Jessie, the beloved daughter of Mr. Benjamin L. Green, of Southport, aged six years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market continues very quiet. On Monday the Funds were dull, the closing prices being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below those of Saturday. The commercial arrangements which arrived at maturity yesterday, the 4th inst., although exceedingly heavy, were discharged with promptitude, and the Money Market, after the activity occasioned by the necessary preparations, already presents a quieter aspect. Business is very quiet, and the transactions are principally connected with the settlement of the Account. Consols are 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money and the 7th inst.; and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the April Account. The New Three per Cents. are 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Reduced, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 2s. dis. Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock, 232 $\frac{1}{2}$. India Stock, 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ 222 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Five per Cent., 100 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; and ditto Debentures, 1858, 95 95 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Business is again transacted at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it is probable that increased relief would be experienced if the large impending remittances to New York did not influence the movements of the Bank and discount houses. The steamer Etna on Wednesday took out 263,000*l.* in specie, and the Arabia on Saturday an additional sum of 259,189*l.* It is probable that the total

to be despatched from Liverpool and Southampton to-day may reach 300,000, or upwards. Since the 28th of November, the remittances from this country have reached no less than 3,907,000.

A fair amount of business has been recorded in the Foreign Market, and prices in some instances show more firmness. Turkish Six per Cents, are 70 7/8; do., 1858, 52 1/2; ex div.; do., 100. Bonds, 53. Brazilian Five per Cents, 100. Mexican, 23 1/2.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been limited. Prices, however, have been well maintained. Great Westerns have advanced to 69 and 69 1/2. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 109 1/2 and 110 1/2. Brighton to 115. North Western to 96 1/2 and 96 3/4. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, to 46 1/2. Midlands to 126 1/2; and South Eastern to 85 1/2 and 86 1/2. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have remained very inactive: South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian realise 12 1/2. Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 22; and Great Western of Canada have receded to 11 1/2. East Indian are steady at 95; and Great Indian Peninsular declined to 95.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue in moderate demand, without any change of importance in values. London Joint Stock brought 29 1/2. Ottoman Bank, 17 1/2. English and Australian Copper, 3 1/2; and London General Omnibus Company, 1 1/2.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)
An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 27.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£25,544,745
Government Debt	£11,815,100
Other Securities	£4,500,000
Gold Bullion	£10,521,833
Silver Bullion	£15,562
	£25,544,745

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,555,000
Reserve	£3,430,215
Public Deposits	£5,890,870
Other Deposits	£12,100,781
Seven Day and other Bills	£58,479
	£23,555,845

Feb. 28, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, March 1, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.	
ALLLOCK, J. jun., Ilford, Essex, miller, March 12, April 4.	BODDINGTON, C. St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, worsted dealer, March 14, April 12.
Watts, G. J., Millwall, cement manufacturer, March 13, April 10.	HUNT, R., Three Crown-square, Southwark, hop merchant, March 15, April 10.
CHIL, B., Maldenhead, land agent, March 11, April 15.	LOCK, J., Barnaby-grove, Islington, builder, March 13, April 15.
SMITH, W., Stoke-upon-Trent, mercer, March 15, April 6.	COOPER, J., Derby, engineer, March 14, April 4.
LLOYD, W. T., Llangunllo, Breconshire, miller, March 12, April 9.	OXLEY, R., Chippenham, maltster, March 17, April 8.
ROPER, G., Blincombe, Dorsetshire, builder, March 13, April 11.	FEEL, J., Liverpool, tea merchant, March 8, April 5.
NIXON, A., Liverpool, merchant, March 11, April 5.	BUXTON, J., Manchester, dry-gilder, March 19, April 9.

Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.	
EVANS, J., Lampeter, Cardiganshire, cattle dealer.	OWEN, A. M., New Bond-street, dealer in china.
FRENCH, S. J. G., Norton Folgate, chemist.	JOHNSON, T. G. jun., Coventry, wine merchants.
HACK, J., Lincoln, butcher.	ROWE, C., Dartford, Kent, grocer.
GUNNELL, W. and BROWNE, J., Landport, Hants, biscuit manufacturer.	WALKER, E. E., Nottingham, victualler.
WELL, E., Bank-chamber, Lothbury, City, merchant.	HARRIS, G., Weaver-street, Bethnal-green, skein silk dyer.
DAVIS, C. and Fiddian, C., the younger, Birmingham, malleable nail manufacturer.	

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SURE PRACTICE.—In the treatment of the many derangements to which the human frame is liable, moderate experience surpasses the most consummate skill. On a railway, the working engineer is a safer pilot than the most astute philosopher, and the public have more confidence in his management. In the same manner the world has placed faith in the safety and efficiency of Holloway's medicines; if not always the fastest, it is always an *expedient* train to health. For every ailment their use makes sure practice, in internal as well as external maladies the ointment rubbed over the affected organ exercises the most salutary influence, and acts admirably in augmenting the pills' purifying principle. [Advt.]

PRICHARD'S PILLS.—The strongest proof of the valuable qualities of these medicines is the high estimation in which they are held by those who have once tried them, and which is testified by the numerous letters daily received by the proprietor, containing the highest eulogiums of their beneficial and restorative effects. Both pills may be taken together if occasion requires; and for further particulars read carefully the directions which accompany each package.—Address, 65, Charing-cross, London. May be had of all medicine vendors. [Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, March 4.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 550 qrs from Hamburg, 3,300 qrs Odessa, 7,064 qrs New York, 740 qrs East Indies. Barley, 1,640 qrs from Denmark, 1,477 qrs Hamburg, 8,080 qrs Black Sea Ports. Oats, 3,408 qrs from Sweden, 2,695 qrs Denmark, 7,838 qrs Holland, 390 qrs Antwerp, 945 qrs coastwise. Tares, 1,279 qrs from Hamburg, 241 qrs Bremen, 250 qrs France. Flour, 16,617 barrels from United States, 620 sacks from Hamburg. The supply of English wheat at this day's market was moderate, and the finest dry samples realised last Monday's prices, but inferior ill-conditioned qualities were scarcely saleable. The arrivals of foreign in the past week have been liberal, but excepting for the finer descriptions last week's prices were barely made. Norfolk flour offering at 30s per sack; American the turn easier to buy. Barley dull, at last Monday's rates. In beans and peas little doing, without alteration in price. The arrivals of oats were moderate, trade being quiet, and inferior new corn was 6d to 1s per qr less than on Monday last; and prices of fine corn barely maintained. Tares dull, and 1s to 2s lower. Cloverseed

selling at irregular prices, with some quantity of American offering. Linseed is lower, but cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat		Dantzic	66 1/2 to 78
Beck and Kent, Red	40 to 64	Konigsberg, Red	60 7/2
Ditto White	41 7/2	Pomeranian, Red	66 68
Line, Norfolk, and		Rostock	66 68
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	60 64
Scotch	—	East Friesland	60 62
Rye	—	Petersburg	54 58
Barley, English	42 46	Riga and Archangel	—
Scotch	42 47	Polish Odessa	52 56
Malt (pale)	—	Marianopol	—
Beans, mazagan	38 42	Taganrog	—
Ticks	—	Egyptian	41 44
Harrow	—	American (U.S.)	56 66
Pigeon	—	Barley, Pomeranian	38 42
Pesa, White	44 40	Konigsberg	—
Grey	40 42	Danish	32 34
Maple	40 42	East Friesland	28 30
Boilers	—	Egyptian	27 29
Tares (English new)	—	Odesa	27 29
Foreign	—	Boats	
Oats (English new)	20 24	Horse	36 42
Flour, town, marble, per		Pigeon	44 46
Sack of 250 lbs	54 57	Egyptian	38 42
Linseed, English	—	Peas, White	44 46
Baltic	50 58	Oats	
Black Sea	48 49	Dutch	20 26
Hempseed	—	Jahde	19 25
Canaryseed	50 56	Danish	19 24
Cloverseed, per cwt, of		Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
112 lbs. English	—	Swedish	24 26
German	—	Petersburg	24 27
French	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
American	—	New York	29 33
Linseed Cakes, 121 lbs to 131 lbs		Spanish, per sack	46 50
Rape Cakes, 67 lbs to 104 lbs per ton		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32
Rape Seed 30 lbs to 35 lbs per last			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9 1/2d a household ditto, 7d to 8 1/2d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 4.
There was but a moderate supply of foreign stock in our market to-day; but, on the whole, the condition of the supply was good. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were seasonably good as to number, and, for the most part, of full average quality; indeed, the Norfolk supplies are of finer quality than during several previous seasons. The demand for all breeds was small, and in some instances the reduction of 2d per 8lbs in the quotations took place. The prime Scotch and crosses realised without difficulty 5s per 8lbs; but the general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,000 Scotch, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; and from Scotland 200 Scotch and crosses. We had a limited number of sheep in the market, and the quality of the stock was by no means first-rate. The mutton trade ruled firm at last Monday's currency. Prime Downs in the wool realised 6s; out of the wool 5s per 8lbs. The lamb trade was inactive, very few having been brought forward. Prices ranged from 6s 4d to 7s 4d per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply, and sales progressed slowly, at last Monday's prices. The demand for pigs was not extensive, and in currencies no change took place.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 1 1/2 to 5 8
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 10 6 0
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 8 5 2
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	5 4 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 4 0	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	4 2 4 6	Neat-sm. porkers	4 0 4 10

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 4.
The supplies of each kind of meat are very moderate. Prime qualities move off steadily, at full quotations, otherwise the trade is inactive.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Small pork	4 5 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 4 3 10
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	4 0 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 16 5 0
Large pork	3 6 4 4	Veal	4 6 4 6

PRODUCE MARKET, MINGING-LANE, March 5.
TEA.—The market has continued very quiet in anticipation of the public sales which commenced to-day.

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet, dealings being confined to fine granular qualities for home consumption, and prices are steady, and holders have shown no disposition to reduce prices. In the refined market dried goods have been somewhat cheaper.

COFFEE.—A fair amount of business has been done, and full prices have been offered for good and fine descriptions of Plantation Ceylon. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a deficiency of about 400 tons.

RICE.—The market has remained quiet and prices have undergone no material alteration.

SALT-PETRE.—The business has been restricted, and dealers are waiting the result of the public sales, which commence to-day.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 2.—Supplies of winter greens are improving both in quantity and quality. Continental contributions also continue to be imported. Pine apples and grapes have altered but little since our last. Oranges still make their appearance, at about last week's rates. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Cornish brocoli is now arriving in crates, and in excellent condition; good single heads of it realise from 2d and 4d each. Asparagus, French beans, and new potatoes may also be had. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 4.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,463 firkins butter, and 2,404 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 9,211 casks butter, 271 bales and 1,278 boxes bacon. In the Irish butter market the business is quite in retail, at irregular rates, according to quality; really prime quality is very scarce, and would readily meet buyers at full prices. Finest foreign also meets a good sale, 13s to 13s 6d made for best Dutch; other descriptions sell slowly. The bacon market ruled very dull early in the week, but at the close there was more inquiry, and sales were made at full prices, 55s to 63s, landed according to quality, weights, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 4.—Since our last report moderate supplies of potatoes have reached these markets, coastwise and by railway; and the trade generally has ruled heavy. The following are the prices:—York flukes, 140s to 150s; Scotch Regents, 90s to 100s; Ditto cups, 90s to 100s; Ditto rocks, 90s to 100s; Danburs, 100s to 150s; other kinds, 60s to 100s.

SEEDS, Monday, March 4.—The demand for seeds of all descriptions continues very languid, and sales are difficult to make, the wet state of the country causing buyers to hold off, and, with little business passing, quotations are irregular. Spring tares sell slowly. Canaryseed remains without alteration.

WOOL, Monday, March 4.—Owing to the high value of money, and the excessive heatiness in the public sales of colonial wool now in progress—which show a decline in the quotations of from 1d to 2d per lb.—our market is in a most depressed state, and the quotations rule almost nominal, notwithstanding that the supply on offer is very limited. A few sales have been made at a reduction of fully 1 1/2d per lb.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, March 2.—The dealings in flax has been to a limited extent, on former terms.

Per hemp we have again to report a very quiet demand; nevertheless, no change of importance can be noticed in its value. Clean St. Petersburg offers at 32, half-clean do at 30 1/2 per ton. Jute has changed hands slowly, and chiefly in retail parcels, at previous rates. Coir goods, however, still command a steady sale, at full quotations.

OIL, Monday, March 4.—Lined oil sells slowly at 28s to 28s 3d per cwt on the spot, and at 28s at Hull. Rape is less firm, and rather cheaper, foreign refined being quoted at 30s 6d to 40s, and brown at 36s 6d to 37s per cwt. Olive continue neglected. Palm is dull, except for fine Lagos, which sells readily at 46s per ton. In cocoa-nut only a moderate business is doing, nevertheless prices are fully supported. Fish oils command very little attention. Turpentine, 51s 6d for American, 80s 6d for English spirits, and 9s to 9s 3d for rough qualities.

COALS, Monday, March 4.—Market without alteration from last day. Hutton's 21s. Kellie 20s, Turnstall 18s 6d, Eden Main 19s, Hartley's 16s 9d, Wylam 16s 6d, Bute 15s 9d, Walker's Pomeroy, 14s 6d—48 fresh arrivals, 44 left—20.

TALLOW, Monday, March 4.—Our market is firm, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 60s 6d, and at 55s 6d to 56s for the last three months delivery. Rough fat 5s 1 1/2d per 8lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock	Casks, 13335	Casks, 17826	Casks, 19281	Casks, 34620	Casks, 71055
Price of Yellow Candle	68s 0d	53s 0d	52s 3d	60s 6d	60s 6d
Delivery last Week	289	4938	1504	976	951
Ditto from the 1st of June	89833	29025	83608	66898	63389
Arrived last Week	1221	481	125	2656	1099
Ditto from the 1st of June	86736	93739	91314	89437	109350
Price of Town Tallow	54s 9d	55s 6d	53s 6d	61s 6d	60s 6d

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST, 9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of **CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER**

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH AND FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 4s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street, near Portland-place.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—EDWD. MILES and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, Bishopsgate Church, E.C. encourage their Patients and Medical Friends, to whom they have been so largely indebted for the last thirty years, still to avail themselves of the superiority of their **BEST SETS OF TEETH**, every description of which they adapt without pain, and without or with springs. Best Stopping with Gold, &c. Extraction for Toothache almost entirely avoided. Extracts from E. Miles and Son's two-shilling book—which is an original work on the teeth—setting forth the essential importance of true and pure work for the mouth, and many other valuable hints to the suffering and toothless, can be had gratis, per stamped envelope, or at their residence, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE CHURCH, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR **GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH** SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

DIP CANDLES TO BURN without SNUFFING. PALMER and CO.'S VICTORIA SNUFFLESS DIPS, 8d. per lb., manufactured of improved materials, free from smell, a good colour, may be carried without guttering, burn longer than ordinary dips, give a better light, very moderate in price. Preferable for Schools, Private Families, and indeed for the general use of all.

Sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by Palmer and Co., the Patentees, Suffolk-street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

PURE HEAD NERVOUS and MENTAL SUFFERINGS (as depression, giddiness, headache, groundless fears, indigestion, blood to the head, sleeplessness, loss of memory, fear of insanity, &c., &c.) effectually CURED by Rev. Dr. W. W. MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London. Out of 40,000 applicants, 50 are not known to be uncured who have followed his advice. Means of cure sent to all parts.—TWELVE CHAPTERS ON NERVOUS, MIND, and HEAD COMPLAINTS (called by Professor Savage, Surgeon, "the best book we have on Nervousness") franked for 13 stamps.

SEWING MACHINES.

Dress and Mantle Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTERS, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10*l*.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London; 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passag, New street, Birmingham.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED OF PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea .. 2*l*. 6*d*., 2*s*. 8*d*., 2*s*. 10*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*., and 3*s*. 4*d*.
Rich Souchong Tea .. 3*s*. 6*d*., 3*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 10*d*., and 4*s*.
Pure Coffee .. 1*s*. 6*d*., 1*s*. 2*d*., 1*s*. 3*d*., 1*s*. 4*d*., 1*s*. 6*d*., and 1*s*. 8*d*.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 5, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40*s*. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3*s*., 3*s*. 2*d*., and 3*s*. 4*d*. Choice, 3*s*. 6*d*. Very Choice, 3*s*. 8*d*. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 1*s*. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1*s*. 1*d*. Superior, 1*s*. 2*d*. Coffee Mocha Coffee, 1*s*. 3*d*., 1*s*. 4*d*., 1*s*. 6*d*. The very Best Old Mocha, 1*s*. 8*d*.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST warranted carriage free to any part of England, containing

8 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>..	.. ..	£1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>..	.. ..	£0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>..	.. ..	0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard .. 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>..	.. ..	0 1 0
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>..	.. ..	0 8 6			
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>..	.. ..	0 4 6			
					£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

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EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY, though only 1*s*. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 3*s*. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 3*s*. 6*d*.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3*s*. 8*d*. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FURTHER REDUCTION of the WINE DUTIES.—MARSHALL and SON respectfully invite attention to their new Revised List of Prices, which they forward post free on application. They are now selling an excellent BURGUNDY ST. GEORGE, and a really good sound CLARET, at 1*s*. per dozen. Bottles included. Also, first quality CHAMPAGNE, at 60*s*. per dozen. Railway carriage paid upon St. worth and upwards.

MARSHALL and SON, Foreign Wine and Spirit Merchants, Purveyors to the Queen, Established A.D. 1819, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

WINE at REDUCED DUTIES.
Warranted pure, and Imported by

H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, Bishopsgate Within.

THE REDUCED DUTIES.

VIN ORDINAIRE ..	.. ..	1 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
ST. EMILION ..	.. ..	1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
MEDOC, ST. JULIEN, &c. ..	.. ..	2 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE ..	.. ..	3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
STILL HOCK and MOELLE ..	.. ..	1 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
SHERRY ..	.. ..	2 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ., 2 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> ., 2 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> ., and 3 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
WEST INDIA SHERRY ..	.. ..	3 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
SOLERA SHERRY, 1834 ..	.. ..	4 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
PORT, Old in Wood 23 <i>s</i> ., 26 <i>s</i> ., 30 <i>s</i> ., 35 <i>s</i> . and 36 <i>s</i>. ..	.. ..	per dozen.	
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY ..	.. ..	1 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .. and 2 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT ..	.. ..	1 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .. and 2 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> ..	per dozen.

"Mr. W.'s Wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that, for a long time, have come under our notice. The price at which they are sold places a sound excellent Wine within the reach of all."—Medical Circular, August 18, 1858.

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SAUCES.—CONNOISSEURS HAVE PRONOUNCED
LEA AND PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

One of the best additions to Soup, Fish, Joists, and Game. The large and increasing demand has caused unprincipled traders to manufacture a spurious article; but the "Genuine" all bear LEA and PERRINS' name on Bottle, Label, and Stopper.

Sold by Cross and Blackwell, London; and all respectable Grocers and Butchers.

Sole Manufacturers—

LEA AND PERRINS, WORCESTER.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Pale Newfoundland, pure and tasteless, the Light Brown cheaper and of good quality. The demand for these oils, most highly recommended for their medicinal properties, has so greatly increased that Mr. Keating, being anxious to bring them within the reach of all classes, now imports direct, the Pale, from Newfoundland, and the Brown, from the Norwegian Islands.—The Pale may be had in half-pints, 1*s*. 6*d*.; pints, 2*s*. 6*d*.; quarts, 4*s*. 6*d*. The Light Brown, in pints, 1*s*. 8*d*.; quarts, 2*s*. No higher price need be paid. At 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

INTERESTING TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOUR OF
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Mary's Cottage, near Llandilo, Dec. 15, 1859.

"Sir,—I have been for fifteen months afflicted with confirmed Asthma, attended with violent coughing. I have tried nearly all supposed remedies without any relief; but, providentially, I am happy to inform you that I was considerably relieved by taking two boxes of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. You can make this public.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM JENKINS, Calvinistic Methodist Minister.

"To Mr. T. J. Davis, Chemist, Llandilo."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

Price 1*s*. 1*d*., 2*s*. 9*d*., and 1*s*. per box. They have a pleasant taste. Sold by all druggists.

A BOON to NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment. Post free to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3*s*. 6*d*. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with escharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. 6*d*. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATROPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*. 6*d*., and 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1*s*. 1*d*., and 2*s*. 9*d*. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH
Price 1*s*. 1*d*., and 2*s*. 9*d*. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver: one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, gutturing of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1*s*. 1*d*., 2*s*. 9*d*., and 4*s*. 6*d*., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

RUPTURES.

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1836	9,970 11 7	1,079 4 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,418 18 3	881 0 4	0 0 0	1st Year.
1837	11,986 17 2	5,178 0 0	3,458 15 0	66,175 0 0	16,328 8 5	1,754 13 7	600 0 0	2nd "
1838	10,540 13 10	23,582 14 10	3,471 17 6	69,437 10 0	9,312 5 4	2,896 13 0	1,500 0 0	3rd "
1839	19,025 0 0	10,509 12 9	3,471 17 6	69,437 10 0	18,623 3 9	2,345 5 3	497 4 0	4th "
1840	20,697 18 2	1,888 5 6	3,471 17 6	69,437 10 0	38,312 19 6	2,668 18 3	3,900 0 0	5th "
1841	20,682 19 11	10,758 17 3	3,380 12 6	67,612 10 0	51,577 6 3	2,833 8 4	4,000 0 0	6th "
1842	23,805 11 7	46,520 13 8	3,380 12 6	67,612 10 0	28,153 5 9	3,162 15 9	3,699 19 6	7th "
1843	48,246 8 1	44,250 13 10	3,380 12 6	67,612 10 0	38,631 2 4	3,277 11 9	600 0 0	8th "
1844	56,239 5 5	14,050 7 8	11,980 12 6	79,837 10 0	115,000 13 11	3,817 4 5	200 0 0	9th "
1845	50,193 0 0	4,232 12 6	36,730 17 6	101,992 10 0	159,842 12 1	4,560 17 6	1,064 9 6	10th "
1846	47,763 1 0	24,866 10 7	45,270 10 3	186,092 10 0	175,473 9 11	16,156 7 5	4,700 0 0	11th "
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1848	35,472 18 1	8,169 9 8	33,160 17 6	188,047 10 0	197,727 7 8	21,198 12 7	9,061 19 4	13th "
1849	36,517 15 4	18,637 14 0	24,098 5 4	188,047 10 0	211,798 18 0	23,506 17 5	8,116 0 0	14th "
1850	42,928 7 3	7,415 1 1	21,834 15 0	188,047 10 0	227,153 8 2	25,467 16 1	6,078 11 0	15th "
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1855	186,271 16 11	98,559 9 0	41,880 16 0	170,858 0 0	546,077 15 10	63,909 19 5	27,597 15 0	20th "
1856	222,279 10 6	108,306 15 10	48,314 18 7	175,008 0 0	646,053 8 6	72,781 15 10	28,855 4 0	21st "
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